Weather
Overcast and gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.4 and the minimum 33.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.1 and 31.8.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2304 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年二月十一日 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

KOREAN UPRISING PRECIPITATED BY LEADERS' ARREST

Crowds Begin Parading Through Streets Of Seoul An Hour Later

CALL ON CONSULS

Movement In All Cities Largely Recruited From Student Body

FIGHTING IN PLACES

Torture Of Prisoners By Police In Syenchen Is Charged

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Shanghai, March 11.—The following interesting accounts of the recant declaration of independence in Korea have been received from a private source:

Declaration of Independence at Seoul.—The leaders of the Nationalist Party were arrested on the 1st at 1 p.m. at Taihwakwan (a restaurant) while they were holding a meeting there. As they were passing through the streets in the police automobiles, the crowd cheered them shouting, "Long live Korea." The arrested men in the automobiles also shouted "Long live Korea" with a smile on their faces.

The students of the colleges, high schools and primary schools, including so-called government institutions, numbering several thousand, gathered at the Pagoda Park at 2 p.m. After reading the Declaration of Independence and cheering the independence of Korea, they left the park and marched along the main street cheering and shouting.

The parade was headed by the government high school girls, followed by tens of thousands of students and citizens. When it reached the public square it was divided into two, one marched toward the South Gate and the other toward the West Gate, passing the Kyungpok and Chungdong Palaces.

Appear At Consulates

The procession stopped and cheered at the American Consulate. The Consul-General appeared and said to the crowd, "Go to the English Consulate now." Then they went to the French Consulate and did the same thing. The Consul-General appeared and said to them, "We know all this, you may go to other places and tell the other people."

At first the police did not know what to do with the people. After a while a few hundred gendarmes armed with swords and rifles followed the crowd and tried to scatter it but as soon as it had been scattered in one place it gathered again elsewhere larger and stronger. One body of demonstrators marched into the Japanese quarter, where the police tried to stop them, but were unable to do so until they charged the demonstrators with fixed bayonets and arrested fifteen students, including two girls. Many other arrests were made in different parts of the city. The demonstrators paraded through the city several times, and were cheered by the lookers-on. At nightfall the crowds dispersed. More than a hundred soldiers were on guard at the chief police station through the night while the streets were patrolled by the police.

Students Organise Parade

Declaration of Independence at Syenchen (North Pyung-an Province)—At 12 a.m., March 2, two hundred students of Shinsung Academy assembled before the school and gave three cheers for the independence of their country. They then marched through the streets, the procession growing larger and larger as it progressed, cheering and shouting for the independence of Korea. Laborers, merchants, women and children were in the crowd. Some members of the crowd handed the declaration of independence to the police court and the country hall. Some were addressing the crowd while others

(Continued on Page 5)

Defender Of Italy's Peace Claims

GENERAL PIZZARELLO.

General Ugo Pizzarello, president of the Italian Mission to the United States from the Unredeemed Lands, in a recent statement in New York, defended the peace claims of Italy. He said: "Italy is anxious to see the fulfillment of her Adriatic coastal contentions in the Peace Conference settlements. Italy feels that her claims are the most moderate of all those set forth by nations represented at the international council. Italy's claims are in full accord with the fourteen Wilsonian points. Italy wishes only to restore Italian lands and not to annex an area that does not belong to her inherently or obviously."

SOUTH UNCOMPROMISING ON DEMANDS TO PEKING

Won't Re-enter Peace Conference Till Essential Issues Are Met

Cold water was thrown by the South yesterday on the Northern delegates' optimism with respect to the reopening of the China peace conference. A communique issued from Southern headquarters gently but firmly gave notice that the conference would be resumed when the Peking Government has given the concrete pledges it was asked to give when the South delivered the ultimatum that led to the conference's suspension.

This, the Southern delegates maintain, the Peking Government has not yet done. With respect to Shensi the Constitutionalist communique points out that the only assurance that has been produced as to the ending of hostilities in Shensi is that of the Tuchun, Chen Shu-fan. And that assurance, the South makes clear, is no good. It will await instead for word from the Southern Commander in the province, Yu Yu-jen. Also, it is not overlooked that one of the Southern demands was the removal of Chen Shu-fan himself and that that has not been complied with yet.

Further, there are the not unimportant matters of the so-called War Participation Army, the unembattled warriors with whom Field-Marshal Tuan Chi-jui expects to conquer Germany after Germany accepts the Allied peace terms, and the secret naval and military pacts with Japan. Neither of those two conspicuous contributions to the Allied cause by the eminent pro-Allied statesmen, Tuan Chi-jui, Tsao Ju-lin and Hsu Shu-cheng, has yet been dissolved. And their dissolution was another demand of the South.

With respect to the program which is to be followed when and if the conference is resumed, the following statement is made in the Southern communique:

"The constitutional issues are what the Southern Delegation was most anxious to take up first, but they have been set back on the agenda owing to the pressure of more urgent questions which required immediate attention and solution. Now, since Mr. Chien, head of the Peking Cabinet, holds the same opinion as the South (as appears from his circular telegram) in this regard, the consideration of the constitutional issues could be advanced, if so desired, on the agenda of the Conference when its sessions are resumed."

Allied Commerce Suffers From Collapse Of Traffic On Peking-Hankow Railway

Consular Body Of River Port Presents Document Showing Losses Of Various Firms Because Of Inefficiency On Line

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, March 7.—In recent correspondence attention was called to the state of traffic on the Peking-Hankow railway, due to the arb'trary interference of the military, and it was pointed out that the Diplomatic Body was giving attention to the matter. It was later reported that the Diplomatic Body had despatched a communication to the Chinese Government on the subject. Up to the present moment, it is stated, the despatch is without answer. Attached to the despatch was a copy of a letter received from the Senior Consul at Hankow, dealing in detail with cases of obstruction. The despatch, with a copy of the letter from the Senior Consul at Hankow, follows:

Despatch From Diplomatic Body

Information has reached us that the shortage of cars and other rolling stock on the Peking-Hankow railway and the general inadequacy of the traffic facilities on the line are proving a serious hindrance to the trade of Hankow and the welfare of the mercantile communities, both Northern and Southern, served by the railway.

The evidence all points to the fact that the acknowledged shortage of rolling stock is seriously aggravated by the action of the military authorities who are using the line and the transport facilities in an increasingly arbitrary manner. The seven specific cases set forth in the enclosed show the difficulties under which all business is now conducted in the area of the railway.

In addition to the unwarranted interference of the military authorities with the traffic of the railways, the situation has been further adversely affected by the assignment at the instance of the Ministry of Communications, of the greater part of the available cars for the transport of the products of one company. Such preferential treatment, accorded at the expense of all the other merchants, and to the disadvantage of the communities affected is most objectionable and ought by no means to be continued.

From reports received from the Consulates and Chambers of Commerce at the various ports it is clear that public opinion is now disturbed at the growing disorder prevailing on the railways and seriously affecting both Chinese and foreign interests. The earnest attention of the Chinese Government is invited to the present situation.

Hankow Senior Consul's Despatch

At recent meetings of the Consular Body the question of the inadequacy of the traffic facilities on the Peking-Hankow railway came under discussion, and it was decided unanimously that the Senior Consul should bring the matter to the notice of the Dean of the Diplomatic Body for the information of the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

For many months past considerable inconvenience and anxiety have been caused alike to exporters, shipping companies and private individuals at this port by the insufficient working of the goods and passenger service on this railway. Whilst various reasons, such as the insufficiency of rolling stock and the commandeering of wagons by the

(Continued on Page 8)

NEW BANK CONSORTIUM PROPOSED FOR CHINA

America, Britain, France And Japan Would Be Included In Group

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 10.—Reuter's Agency learns that, while awaiting the arrival of his secretary in Japan, arrangements were made for the American banker, Mr. Abbott, to meet several members of the Government, including the Premier, Mr. Hara, and also prominent bankers and business men. As the result of these conferences it was disclosed that the invitation which simultaneously had been despatched to Great Britain, France and Japan for the banking group recognised by those Governments to undertake the formation of a consortium for financial business in China had not received general attention by those in Japan who were much interested.

The conferences disclosed a disposition to give this subject prompt and favorable consideration as the opinion was expressed in every responsible quarter reached that Japan was most desirous of co-operating along the lines suggested in the American plan, concerning which it is understood the Chinese Government was promptly and fully informed and which looks to the realisation of the best interests of China and the Chinese people.

ALLIED COMMISSION DEFIED BY UKRAINIANS

Receives Threat Of Resumption Of Hostilities, Which Is Carried Out Despite Protest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Warsaw, March 3.—A message sent from Lemberg on the 1st states that the Ukrainians noticed the Allied Commission that they would resume hostilities on the 2nd. The Allied Commission replied demanding a prolongation of the suspension of hostilities, threatening the hostility of the Paris Conference if fighting was resumed.

Later news shows that the Ukrainians carried out their threat by shelling the railway running from Lemberg to Cracow.

LODGE HAS RESOLUTION REJECTING THE LEAGUE

Motion Was To Be Submitted To Senate On Last Day Of Session

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 4.—Senator Lodge has prepared a resolution proposing that the Senate should declare that the League of Nations draft should not be approved and the American commissioners should be urged to proceed immediately with the work of concluding peace with Germany.

Man Held For Trial On Smuggling Charge

Chinese Born In San Francisco Charged With Bringing Morphia From Japan

Charged with attempting to smuggle morphia into Shanghai from the Kokura Maru, which arrived here Sunday, Low Pin-loong, a Chinese born in San Francisco, yesterday was ordered held for trial before the United States Court for China.

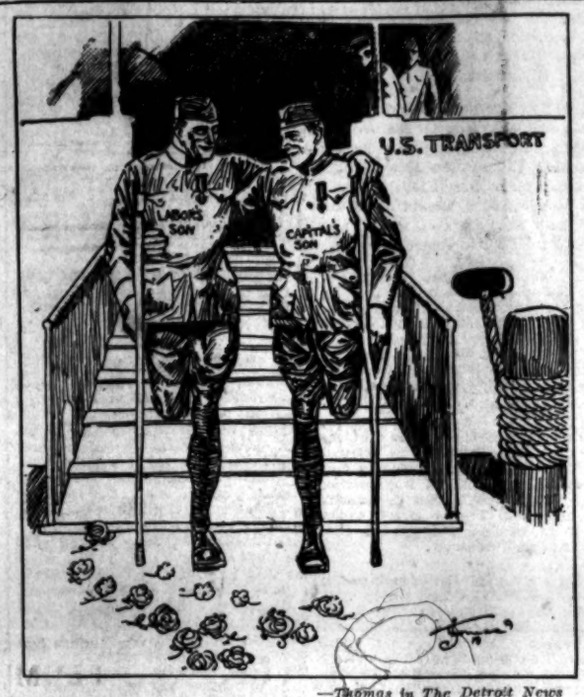
The preliminary hearing in the matter was held before United States Commissioner N. E. Lurton, Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, appearing to prosecute.

Testimony was given by Mr. W. H. Tipton of the Customs, who stated that he with others was detailed to search passengers and baggage on this ship when she arrived. Another examiner first searched the accused and found two small bottles of the drug on his person and the witness, continuing the search, found eight more concealed in his coat pockets and in the back of his waist. Each of the bottles contained 3.5 grams of morphia, making a total of about one and a quarter ounces.

The accused declared that the drug was given to him by a friend named Lou Bing, as he came through Moji, and that the friend assured him that the goods were not contraband. The friend was to come to Shanghai later, bringing more morphia, and was to have called for the bottles already here. The accused admitted that he knew the contents of the bottles to be morphia.

The Commissioner ordered Low held for trial in bond of G. $600.

An Example To Their Parents



—*Thomas in The Detroit News*

LIKE LILIES OF THE FIELD THE COOLIES COME BACK

Shantung Veterans Of West Front, Dizzily Bedecked, Drop In On Way Home

Jauntily bedecked with the sartorial pickings of all Western civilisation, 1,060 Shantung veterans of the great war hove into our city aboard the French Mail liner Andre Lebon yesterday, back from the battlefields of France. They were the most blase and cognoscenti Shantung coolies that ever hit this Bund, a far, far remove from their village neighbors who pilot our rickshas and add to the matutinal tumult ay-yahing freight along our commodious boulevards.

And they knew it, and showed it. They gazed with disdainful composure at the prosy shopkeeper and upmartial coolie who lined the sidewalks as they went down Avenue Edward VII, bound for their temporary barracks in Koukaza Camp. For shopkeeper and coolie lined the sidewalks with justifiable curiosity.

It was a rarely and fantastically equipped procession. Some wore natty Chasseurs' caps loping over one ear, some wore the American service hat, some had cast-off officers' tunics of all arms of the French service, some sported the one-time raiment of the French boulevardier, some had puttees and some had not, and some had just plain old-fashioned Shantung blue.

Their possessions were equally cosmopolitan and eclectic. Each batch was proceeded by a cart piled high with souvenirs accumulated on all the seven seas, while the more precious possessions, warped swaggersticks and huge bird cages inhabited by parrots native to various tropical climes somewhere between here and France and birds native to indefinite climes, instruments native to all or no climes and other impedimenta, were treasured in their arms.

In a few days the military glory will have departed from them and they will be back again on the old farms in Shantung. But they return not as they went. It is venturing no unseemly and rash prediction to say that in the long summer nights to come the teahouse habitues of various Shantung centers of culture and fashion will be cowed into respectful silence while the veterans from behind-the-lines of the Meuse and Marne regale the company with chronicilings of their martial adventures. And when the village *hatch seng* lifts up his voice to admonish with classic precept, what shall he say when the dashing military advises him to beat it, for what does HE know about the great world and wars and everything?

Ezra-Merriman Case Set For March 31

Baseball Libel Suit To Come Up For Hearing In United States Court

The date for hearing the libel suit brought by Mr. Judah I. Ezra against Mr. W. L. Merriman following the baseball scandal of last August has been provisionally set for March 31. The case was assigned for hearing after consultation with the local representatives of the parties. It is understood that Mr. A. D. Gibbs, counsel for Mr. Ezra, is expected to arrive here from Manila a few days before the date set.

ALLIED COMMISSION ORDERED TO LAIBACH

Military Men Appointed To Investigate Recent Trouble In Slovene City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Press Bureau. An official communique from Paris states that the Supreme War Council this afternoon appointed General Gordon, representing Great Britain; General Savy, representing France; General Treat, representing the United States; and General Segre, representing Italy, to form a Commission to inquire into the recent incidents at Laibach.

M. Tardieu presented the report of the Belgian Commission and its conclusions, which favored a revision of the Treaty of 1839, were adopted. A decision regarding the representation of the smaller Powers on the Financial and Economic Commissions will be taken on Monday.

The Council discussed the interruption of the negotiations at Spa.

May Occupy Part Of Schleswig

Paris, March 4.—It is believed that the Commission delegated by the Peace Conference to examine the claims of Denmark recommends the creation of a third zone in Schleswig south of the zones already claimed by the Danes. The new zone will be occupied militarily by the Allies.

Peoples' Peace, Says Wilson

Washington, March 3.—Addressing the conference of mayors and governors, President Wilson said that it is perfectly understood in Paris that the Peace Conference is meeting as the masters of nobody but the servants of 700,000,000. "If we show a want to serve any interests but theirs we become candidates for the most lasting discredit that has ever attached to men in history."

Lloyd George Warns Small Nations

London, March 4.—Speaking at the Welsh banquet in London yesterday evening Mr. Lloyd George said that he was returning to Paris to do his best to bring the Conference to a speedy conclusion because all the world was thirsting for peace. The little nations had won a dazzling success at the Conference but the real danger was their emulating the faults of the big nations. He warned them of the futility of the idea that they would strengthen their power merely by increasing their territory.

Begin Remodeling U.S. Consular Block

Work has been begun on the United States Consular buildings on Whangpoo Road in accordance with plans for extensive remodelings and repairs. The program when completed will entail alterations in both the Consular offices and the United States Post Office, which latter quarters it is hoped to extend considerably. Excavations are at present being made for the installation of a steam heating plant.

Holland Government Won't Reduce Army

Ministry Of War Refuses To Agree To Chamber's Motion To Reorganise Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 1.—The Second Chamber has adopted by forty-three votes to thirty-five a motion inviting the Government to reorganise the defense forces and to diminish the expenses of the Ministry of War, but the Minister of War declared that the motion would not influence the attitude of the Government, which did not agree with it.

GERMAN DOCTORS DISAPPEAR ON EVE OF REPATRIATION

Blumenstock, Gerngross And Birt Turn Up Missing As Boats Wait

REWARD OFFERED

George Sinnecker Also Is Hiding And Is Sought By Police

SHIPS IN STREAM

Many Incidents Figure In Embarkation Of Local Enemy Subjects

Three German doctors have disappeared. The missing physicians are Dr. G. Blumenstock, Dr. H. Hofling and Dr. Edward Birt and police officials directing the local end of the repatriation program want to know the whereabouts of at least one. There is definite suspicion as to the refuge of the other two. If found, an invitation will be extended to the physicians to make a trip to Germany on the good ship Atreus, at the expense of the Chinese Government.

Dr. Blumenstock was the first to vanish. He was last seen Monday morning between nine and ten o'clock on North Szechuen Road. Dr. Gerngross and his family slipped out of sight Monday night and Dr. Birt vanished into thin air yesterday afternoon. A police officer was sent to his home with a request that he act as physician on the Atreus. Dr. Birt was out.

Reward Of $25 Offered

The police department has offered a reward of $25 for information leading to the whereabouts of either of the trio, detectives attached to the eleven police stations of the Settlement have searched in vain and authorities are absolutely baffled as to the location of the missing doctors, whose deportation has been the cause of strenuous protests.

One other German, George Sinnecker, formerly noted for his interruptions at company meetings and latterly a figure at the Mixed Court, has also disappeared. Sinnecker was scheduled for embarkation yesterday. He is now scheduled to go this morning. Chapel police had not found him up to a late hour last night.

Another change may be made in the program for departure. The Nore and Novara will sail tomorrow morning between nine and ten o'clock but the Atreus may be held here to await the arrival of more single men from the outports and interior. A final decision will be made today. Rush telegrams were sent out by the Repatriation Bureau yesterday notifying outport officials that berths are available on the Atreus.

Between 40 and 50 enemy subjects will leave the Customs Jetty today, the last of those to go on the Nore and Novara. Tenders will go at nine in the morning and two in the afternoon, taking baggage and passengers.

No Other Hitch In Program

With the exception of the disappearing act by the physicians, yesterday's program went off as scheduled. By last night 1,720 enemy subjects had boarded the three steamers and the work of checking up was well under way. All three ships are now in the stream, the Nore leaving the wharf at ten o'clock last night.

The doctors took turns eluding the police. After it was announced that the exemption of Dr. Birt cancelled that allowed Dr. Blumenstock, the latter went into hiding. Papers were then served on Dr. Gerngross, with Dr. Birt yet exempt. Finally it was decided to send Dr. Birt anyway despite the exemption order. The police are now looking for all three. When found they will be summoned to the Mixed Court and charged with failing to register daily.

Few Go Aboard Today

Today will be comparatively quiet at the Customs Jetty, with less than

50 to go. No passengers will board ships from the China Merchants' Central Wharf. Volunteers will not be called upon and the force of special constables is to be reduced.

Yesterday was the busy day. From early morning until 5:45 o'clock last night a steady stream of enemy subjects boarded the steamers. The machinery moved effectively and there was little delay in embarkation. Special constables as well as details from the Shanghai Scottish, Machine Gun and Maritime Companies of the S.V.C., aided regular police. Additional men from the Customs were detailed to facilitate the examination and movement of baggage.

Figge Tries To Take U.S. Money

The day was not without its features. Herr Figge, erstwhile manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, attempted to pass the Customs men with $2,000 in United States paper currency. It was taken from him and will be placed to his credit at the Netherlands Bank. E. M. Berthel, Austrian druggist, whose late fondness for displaying the American flag has added to the mirth of the Settlement, figured that he needed a quantity of morphia and opium on board. The drugs were confiscated at the wharf.

Both Berthels caused trouble. They were ordered to be aboard by noon and when they failed to appear, the Central Station was notified. Neither professed willingness to go to the wharf and they were escorted there by police and two men from the Artillery Company. The volunteers aided in the rounding up of 20 others who did not follow orders.

Mr. Neumann Cuts A Figure

The departure of Mr. Richard Neumann, a resident of Shanghai for the past 26 years, had its picturesque side. He drove his trap, a familiar sight in the Settlement for years, to the dock and insisted that a ricsha coolie should hold the horse, so his mafoo could go to the entrance to the wharf. Mr. Neumann shook hands with everyone in sight and many Allied representatives wished him a happy trip. His Chinese boys, eight of them, and the mafoo were the last to say farewell, all shaking hands with Mr. Neumann at the entrance to the wharf. He went through the gate whistling after showing his ticket to a special constable.

One German, accompanied by a Japanese wife and five children, sailed through the gate wearing a silk hat. He was passed all right but the next man had a German flag stuck in his hatband at a saucy angle. Nobody was hurt in the rush for the flag.

One recalcitrant female refused to give up her ticket and then refused to enter the gate.

"You dragged me from my sick bed to make this trip and if you want the ticket, you will force me to give it up," she shrieked to the special constables. The specials got the ticket.

She then objected to walking unescorted to the boat. Two huskies from the Scottish were ordered from the ranks, one in front of the woman and one in the rear. The order was "forward march" and the trio, one of them objecting strenuously, forward marched to the searching room.

Heinrich Never Will Be Missed

Heinrich Kremla, Otto Seike, Roehr and all Germans who have been serving sentences for armed robberies arrived at the dock in the police van.

Dr. von Schab, C. Fink, former head of the Oslasiatische Lloyd; Mr. H. C. Shroeder, employe of the Shanghai Municipal Council with some 20 years service, and Mr. R. W. Heidorn, the broker, were among the more prominent Germans who went aboard yesterday. A dozen German missionaries, dressed in Chinese clothes, attracted attention.

There were several touching scenes at the entrance to the wharf. Servants were not allowed to accompany enemy subjects to the ship but they all came as far as they could.

One aged amah, after kissing three little babies good-bye, told the special constable on duty that she had been in the employ of the family for 12 years. A "boy" heard the statement. He said: "That master there belong my master 21 years."

Specials Do Good Work

For the third day in succession the work of special constables proved the advisability of establishing the latest branch of the police department. The specials were in evidence everywhere. They took tickets at the wharf, aided the Customs men in searching, directed passengers to the ships, checked up on the tickets at the gangplank and finally ushered Germans and Austrians to their cabins. Members of the force were pressed into service yesterday morning carrying babies up the steep gangplank.

Boy Scouts yesterday were placed on all three steamers in order to allow inter-communication, the Chinese lads using flags in exchanging messages. They, too, assisted ladies with children and aided in carrying hand baggage to the ships.

It was reported yesterday that the passengers on the Novara had formed a committee, headed by Dr. von Schab, who presented a set of resolutions to the officer of the steamer expressing "agreeable surprise" at the accommodations and the food and thanking the ship's personnel for kindness manifested towards the passengers.

News Brevities

There will be no meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild this evening.

* * *

Mr. J. Paul Jameson, United States Consul at Nanking, has resigned on account of ill-health and Mr. J. C. Huston, Vice-Consul at Hankow, has been promoted and appointed to the Nanking office.

* * *

The engagement is announced in Peking of the eldest daughter of Mr. F. C. Quien, of the Netherlands Harbor Works Co., and Mrs. Quien, to Mr. Holger Dreyer.

* * *

For allowing opium smoking within his establishment at 166 Avenue Edward VII, a lodging house keeper was fined $50 by the Mixed Court yesterday. Another Chinese found in possession of a packet of opium on the Yangtszepoo Road was ordered imprisoned for six months.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the St. John's Alumni Association will be held at 6:30 p.m. next Saturday at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Cafe. Dinner will be served from 6:30 to 7:30 following which will be held the business session, at which a number of important points will be brought up.

* * *

The trial of the three Chinese charged with conspiracy to defraud the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. by means of forged documents was continued in the Mixed Court yesterday, being adjourned for further hearing tomorrow.

* * *

The council of the Engineering Society of China announces that during the absence of Mr. E. T. Forestier, Mr. C. S. Taylor will act as honorary secretary. All communications should be addressed to him care of the Municipal Electricity Department, 66 Szechuen Road.

* * *

A third death traceable to influenza was reported among the foreign community yesterday. The latest fatality is that of a youth who was one of the students of the Hanbury boys' school and who died at the General Hospital.

* * *

Traffic on Broadway was interrupted during the rush hour last evening when a broken trolley wire fell to the street in front of the Hongkew branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Several Chinese had narrow escapes before police established lines diverting traffic down Whangpoo Road. Several special constables, after coming from duty at the China Merchants' Central Wharf, directed the clearing of the streets until the break was repaired.

* * *

Mr. G. M. Jackson, general passenger agent of the C.P.O.S. here, will leave for Manila on the Empress of Asia Saturday. He has been appointed agent at Manila. Two men will arrive on the Asia to join the local office. Mr. A. H. Tessier comes from the Ottawa office to act as passenger agent and D. C. MacMinn, of St. John, N. B., will be stenographer and ticket clerk. Mr. F. E. Weiss has been appointed acting general passenger agent.

* * *

Mrs. W. S. Bardarson, wife of the manager of the Astor House, arrived on the Kasuga Maru from Japan yesterday.

* * *

The Messageries Maritimes liner Andre Lebon, which arrived from Marseilles and ports yesterday, will sail for Kobe and Yokohama this afternoon at four o'clock. The tender with passengers and baggage, will leave the French mail jetty at two o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. F. M. Lancaster left on the Diiwara yesterday for London.

* * *

Companies from the Central Station were called out last night by a small fire on the rear veranda of a dwelling house at 3 Chihli Road. The blaze caused little damage.

* * *

In the account of the address by Dr. Margaret H. Polk at the American Woman's Club meeting in THE CHINA PRESS of last Wednesday the name of Dr. A. M. Kong was used instead of Dr. Ah Me Wong. It was stated that Dr. J. B. Fearn was in charge of the Soochow Hospital instead of that Dr. J. W. Park headed the institution and Dr. Fearn was a member of the faculty. Dr. Polk also requests to be quoted as saying that between 1880 and 1890 the definite work for women began in Shanghai by the opening of the West Gate Hospital for women by Dr. Reifsnyder and the appointment of a woman physician over the woman's department which afterwards developed into St. Elizabeth's Hospital, now on Avenue Road.

OMSK GOVERNMENT GIVES THANKS FOR CZECHS' HELP

Note Sent Expressing Gratitude For Heroic Work Of Troops From Europe

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, March 9.—The Russian Government at Omsk has issued a note to the Czecho-Slovak people sending the heartiest greetings and expressing a warm feeling of profound gratitude for the help given by the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia, which has enabled the patriotic elements in Russia to proceed with the work of reconstruction.

A further note, after dealing with the situation eight months ago when the first Siberian Government thanked the Czechs for their support declares now the Russian Government, which is gradually growing in strength, is pleased to be able once more to express its gratitude with the same sincerity. Now the new Russian army is able alone to shoulder the task of overcoming the Bolsheviki, the Czech troops, although withdrawn from the front, where they have brilliantly done their duty, are still helping their brothers, the Russians, by guarding the railway and fulfilling other responsible duties, thereby enabling all the Russian troops to be sent to the front.

The note ends with the following words: "Russia will never forget the friendly hand which the valiant brother nation stretched out to her in the days of her misery." The note is signed by Admiral Koltchak and all the Ministers.

Bandits Take Villages In Northern Kiangsu

Some Are Caught And Their Heads Decorate City Walls Of Sutsien

China Press Correspondence

Sutsien, Kiangsu, March 7.—The City Gates are decorated with the heads of bandits who were taken a few miles east of here. The robbers have come in force and taken several villages east of here. Several hundred of them have occupied a village about seven miles from Sutsien.

The hospital has a daily toll of civilians and soldiers who have been shot by the robbers. One case is yesterday who had been burned almost to death. He was in a house which the robbers set fire to, and before he could get out, a large part of his body was burned to a crisp. He can hardly live though strange to say after such a terrible burn he lived to get to the hospital.

This section is being exceptionally well watered this year. We have had good rains for several days. Last night and today the rains have been accompanied by much lightning and thunder. So much lightning and thunder is very unusual here this early in the season.

IS THE TIME
to prepare
FOR THE FUTURE

Young people, the world is BEFORE you! It is up to YOU TWO to make of life WHAT YOU CAN!

Don't say, "Next year we'll begin to save"—begin N-O-W!

"Economy," says George Washington, "makes happy homes and sound nations—instill it deep."

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected," says Franklin; "keep adding a little to little—and soon there'll be a great heap."

Our SAVINGS branch will help you! Open an account RIGHT AWAY—and add a little as you go.

Savings draw 4 per cent, and a DOLLAR will start you.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

BRITISH REDUCING ARMY TO LESS THAN MILLION

Over Half Of Present Establishment Of 2,500,000 To Be Demobilised

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—A White Paper on the Army Establishment estimates the maximum number serving at home and abroad, exclusive of India, at 2,500,000. This number is being reduced to 952,000.

The Army of the Rhine, including France and Belgium, will consist, after demobilisation, of 23,600 officers and 380,000 men.

The armies of the Middle East will be as follows:

Italy, 600 officers, 10,000 men.

Bulgaria, Turkey, the Caucasus, etc., 4,850 officers and 75,000 men of the British Army, and 1,150 officers and 19,500 men of the Indian Army.

Egypt and Palestine, 3,750 officers and 56,500 men of the British Army and 2,750 officers and 40,000 men of the Indian Army.

Mesopotamia and North Persia, 1,750 officers and 28,950 men of the British Army, and 4,600 officers and 59,000 men of the Indian Army.

The Home and Colonial establishments, including the troops in Russia, will total 15,000 officers and 225,000 men.

The number in course of demobilisation are 1,150,000 officers and men of the British Army; 73,000 officers and men of the Indian Army and 355,000 officers and men of the Dominions forces.

Maior Street Named Head Of Balkan Unit

Shanghai Physician In Charge Of Large Red Cross Detachment

Major Lionel Street, prominent Shanghai physician, has recently been appointed surgeon-in-chief of an American Red Cross medical unit destined for service in the Balkan States.

Word received from Dr. Street under date of January 5 from Paris was to the effect that he expected to leave for Montenegro, via Marseilles and Catarro, within a few days. The unit of which he is in charge has a personnel of about fifty, including seven doctors, a public health specialist and one or two dentists. Dr. Street expected to have headquarters for three months in Podgoritza, Montenegro. He will return to Shanghai on completion of his service with the U.S. Army, of which the Red Cross is now a branch.

Two Empress Liners At Woosung Saturday

Asia Arrived At Yokohama Yesterday; Russia Sailing From Hongkong Tomorrow

The Empress of Asia, on the first voyage to Hongkong since being released for passenger service by the British Government, arrived at Yokohama yesterday morning, according to cable advices received yesterday by the local offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. The Asia is due here Friday night or Saturday morning. The steamer carries a big mail from the United States.

The Empress of Russia will leave Hongkong for this port tomorrow and is scheduled to sail from Woosung Saturday afternoon with a full list of passengers for Japan ports and Vancouver. Every berth assigned to the Shanghai offices has been taken while the booking has been heavy in Hongkong.

Among the passengers booked on the Russia are Mr. J. Paul Jameson, United States Consul at Nanking; Lady Aglen, Captain J. B. Fearn, R.A.M.C.; Mrs. N. L. Sparke and three children; Mr. E. H. Hartman, vice-president of the Pacific Development Company of which Andersen, Meyer and Company is a part; Mrs. J. W. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Johnson, Mr. C. Jedlicka, who goes to France; Mrs. Harry Woods, Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, Mr. and Mrs. M. Zankl, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fenninger, Mr. Andre Davico, Mrs. H. Edblad, Mrs. P. W. Massey and Miss Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnhold, Mrs. J. H. Grant, Mr. E. A. Measor of Meyer and Measor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Poskitt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Himrod, Mr. J. Jardine, Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner and Dr. J. H. Waite and Dr. F. H. Dietrich of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Waite goes to New York after two years in Malaya.

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WIRE PARIS DELEGATES ON CHEFOO RAIL PROJECT

Chinese Chamber Urges Raising Shantung Development Problem At Peace Conference

China Press Correspondence

Chefoo, March 4.—Feeling amongst the Chinese and foreign community of Chefoo is unanimous upon the subject of the need of the Chefoo railway and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce deserves the thanks and congratulations of all interested in the progress of this place for sending off the following cable to the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference. It would have been a capital plan to send similar cables to President Wilson, Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau. Perhaps this will be done. At any rate for the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to have acted as they have done is something worthy of note. A copy of the wire is to be sent to the Peking Government. The following is the full text of the message sent.

"Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Peace Conference, Paris: As the realisation of the Chefoo railway project in Shantung Province is commercially and politically a vital and important factor, affecting alike the sovereign rights of China and the proper interests of those countries having trade relations with China, your consideration is respectfully solicited for the presentation of the question at the Peace Conference.

"For many years, particularly since 1908, there has been continuous commercial agitation for the Chefoo railway, but owing to the conditions imposed by Germany on China under the Kiaochow Convention (conditions now claimed by Japan as successor) with regard to finance and railway construction in Shantung, the Chinese Government, while repeatly expressing genuine appreciation of the merits of such an enterprise, have been restrained from either building the railway or granting permission for construction as a purely private commercial undertaking.

"In the interest of China herself as well as those nations having intercourse with her, it is essential that the policy of the open door and equal opportunity be established in fact, and that China's freedom of action in the development of Shantung should be guaranteed. Under such a regime, not only would the open port of Chefoo be saved from commercial extinction, but the sovereign rights of China would be better assured."

It would also greatly help the scheme if the foreign community could take action and a cable from foreign business men to Paris would certainly strengthen the hands of the delegates there. There is no doubt at all that unless the railway soon comes Chefoo, is a busy port, will cease to exist. There are possibilities in the place but they cannot materialise without the railway. Secret treaties, should they exist, ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the development of this port and influences opposing the commencement of the railway must effectively be counteracted.

Peking Leader Issues Annual Supplement

The Peking Leader in the year and a half of its short existence has won for itself under the editorship of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau a place of leadership in the journalistic world of North China. That place is irradiated by the altogether admirable special anniversary supplement just received.

The supplement, in magazine form, is much less a newspaper supplement than a swift survey of contemporary Chinese life, particularly, that phase of it which has met the contact of Western life. To those of the outports who only see the dross in that contact, the unhinging of old moralities without the compensation of the new, this gives a more dignified picture. There are elements of New China which are working out a synthesis of old and new that combines something of the worth of both.

Aside from "special messages" by President Hsu Shih-chang, Premier Chien Nung-hsun and Acting Foreign Minister Chen Lu, there are three main divisions of the supplement under the groupings, China in 1918, Educational Problems, Political, Commercial and Industrial Problems, China and the World, China's New Womanhood and Music, Drama and Philanthropy.

The historical articles deal with various important branches of the administration—finance, railways, foreign relations, salt administration and tariff revision. These articles make excellent additions to a contemporary China reference library.

Educational problems are discussed by the foremost educational leaders in China today. Dr. P. W. Kuo of Nanking writes on recent developments in education in China while Dr. Chiang Mon-lin discusses the important and moot subject of vocational education.

Political, commercial and industrial problems are discussed chiefly by foreigners, each an expert in his field. Mr. Putnam Weale in a powerful article asserts that the solution of railway problem, by the nationalisation of all lines, is also the solution of the problem of maintaining China's sovereignty. It is a strong case for the proposal now being debated in Peking. Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, is, as always, optimistic on the industrial outlook, and Mr. Forsythe Sherfesee clear and convincing on forestry. Dr. W. W. Willoughby writes on the causes which have obstructed republicanism and Dr. Dennis on "Follow the Law."

Probably the most interesting parts of the supplement, to most of us, will be those which deal with less familiar phases, the social and artistic. Dr. Hu Suh, head of the English Department of Peking University, opens a fascinating new field in "A Literary Revolution in China." Few even know that there is one. And Professor Soong Tsung-faung, of the same institution, prospects a new vein in his article on contemporary Chinese drama. The art of the Chinese drama, classical or contemporary, has yet to be dealt with comprehensively and intelligibly by either foreign or Chinese writers.

"So one can go through the 140 pages of this publication and point out on each page wherein it is a valuable contribution to the study of China as China is today, the China on its way to tomorrow, with all the complexities that implies.

SOOCHOW HEARS DR. FEARN

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, March 10.—The Soochow foreigners were present almost to the last man this afternoon at the meeting of the Missionary Association meeting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Snell to hear from the lips of Captain J. B. Fearn something of his experiences during the last two years and more that he has been at the front doing his bit to help win the war against Kultur.

The hostess served delicious refreshments and the meeting was called to order and, after a brief devotional service, turned over to Capt. Fearn.

While his main theme was the work in which he was directly interested, the Chinese coolie work, yet he gave us many glimpses into the real heavy fighting at the battle front. The thing that made it very realistic was the German helmet with a great hole in and the statement that he made that it was covered with the blood and brains of the wearer when it was presented to him by the man who took it from the head of the dead German. He had also his helmet, his gas masks, several empty shells and a couple of hand grenades of two entirely different types. He gave quite a number of thrilling stories taken from his experiences with raiding German air planes and trips from his base hospital up to the actual line of fighting.

Capt. Fearn stressed the fact that the British Government took the very best of care of the Chinese coolies that were sent over and not only provided them with the same food and clothing that the regular soldiers got, but also gave them the very best of medical attention and hospital service. Thought was taken for their pleasures as well as their comfort and efficiency at work and he stated that he had heard the comment several times that the Chinese furnished the most satisfactory labor corps that was used at the front. That even if China did not get into the actual fighting that she had done well in the role in which she had helped.

Captain Fearn belongs to Soochow, we feel. He lived here for quite a number of years and has a big place in the affections of all who knew him. His many friends Chinese and foreigners wish him the very best of success as he returns to his duties "over there" in France.

SIBERIAN ZEMSTVO LEADERS ARRESTED

Vladivostok Officials Charged With Anti-Koltchak Activity—Appeal To Americans

By B. Wilfrid Fleisher, Jr.
(Japan Advertiser)

Vladivostok, March 2.—Members of the Zemstvo administration were arrested at 2 o'clock this morning, including Skvirsky, vice-president of the Zemstvo, Hodoroff, editor of the Delakaya Okraina, which has been suppressed; and Bogdanov, representative of the conference of regional zemstvos.

They are accused of anti-government activity, and were arrested by Colonel Butenko, military commander of Primolsk Oblinsk, acting under General Ivanoff-Rinoff, commander of the Far Eastern troops of the Koltchak government.

Relatives of the arrested men appealed to the American headquarters at 4 o'clock this morning fearing for the safety of those arrested.

All the prisoners were sent west in a car attached to the Manchurian morning local train today.

Medvediev, the president of the Zemstvos, is in hiding, as further arrests have been ordered.

The population is in a fever of excitement, and the Allied authorities are preparing for any eventuality.

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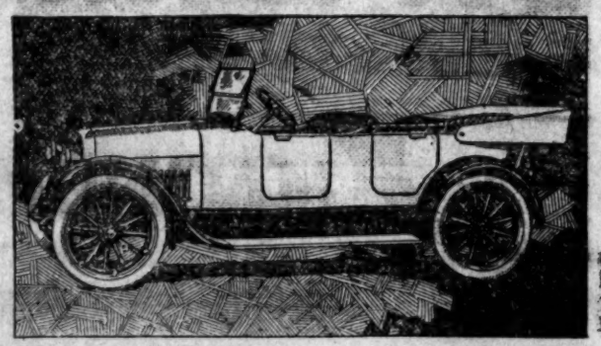

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IGNORANT DREAMER'S FOLLY

Boiled Down To A Substance, It Leaves Nothing Better Than A Slime

Thomas Carlyle cried out years ago, half in wrath and half in despair, "Oh, if men only would think!" No man in his time pondered more upon the idiosyncrasies of his fellow-men than did this old Scotch philosopher, and no man has ever described human society in the chaos of fermentation as he has done. It was quite evident to him, as it is to many of us, that men as a rule do not give thought to matters beyond their daily tasks, for if they did false philosophies would be laughed into the oblivion of ridicule very shortly after birth.

Bolshevism is a nebulous, mysterious thing to most people. It is a chameleon in appearance, now seeming to be an integration of human Slavic elements assuming form, radiating energy, and discovering a voice, at another time a pitiable crying to mankind for brotherhood and human sympathy, and again it appears like a hive of bees swarming unintelligently as to their destiny, but compelled to readjust themselves within their environment. At still other moments it appears to be nothing more than the scum brought to the surface by the fermentation of a nation.

Bolshevism is the ideal of the ignorant dreamer of dreams, of impracticable folk and of all those who would reap where they have not sown. It is vividly illustrated in that parable in the New Testament which tells of a certain householder who, requiring men to work in his vineyards, went into the market place to hire them, first in the early morning, then at the third hour of the day, again at the sixth and ninth hours, and, finally, at the eleventh hour. As will be remembered by all who have delighted in the naivete of this sympathetic story, when evening came the paymaster gave each man a penny for his day's work without regard to the number of hours he had worked, and each of us has shared the righteous indignation of the men of the early morning who cried out, saying: "These last have wrought but one hour and thou hast made them equal to us which have borne the burden and heat of the day."

Every man can make his own application of this parable. To the man who thinks, however, the following question arises inevitably, viz.: Is a social condition possible wherein the man of the eleventh hour shall rank equally with the man of the early morning, or is it conceivable that society could attain to such a beatific condition that the loafer should share on the same basis with the toiler and the ignorant and shiftless with the educated and ambitious?

Yet Bolshevism demands this, demands it with the disingenuous insistence of childhood, and either raves when its foolish proposals are rejected, or strikes out savagely with its animal strength to acquire by brute force what it cannot gain by idealistic sophistry.

It has been revealed within the last six months that Bolshevism boiled down to a substance leaves nothing but a slime. Even the new oil flotation process for extracting the last grain of metal from the ore would fail to find anything in it which would float on a bubble. In sentiment it is an appeal that Lazarus shall be fed at the rich man's table, but in practice it is a brutal savagery which, like a wild beast, kills and tortures to vent its bestiality.

Now that Bolshevism has lit up the sky with its lurid flames, men will see more clearly, and it is hoped, give themselves up to a little serious thought. They should know first that "isms" of this kind of the men of the eleventh hour are merely indigestive gas, a complaint, however, which demands the services of an intelligent physician, not a quack. They should also realise that the visible regulator of not only material but human destiny in this world is our good old friend Mother Nature, that she has been on the job many, many millions of years before men appeared on this planet, that she is most decidedly not fickle in her purposes, but continues constantly and with the utmost patience to work along well-defined lines, and that the broad highway of natural development is individualism demanding expression in every living thing, and constant to itself in every chemical or substance. The law of the survival of the fittest is in many ways a harsh law, but it is the law of nature, conceived to be her fundamental law by the first man who reasoned.

The law of natural selection is exceedingly unsentimental. Nature wastes no tears on the individual, or the species of plant or animal which she discards for unfitness, and yet no one has been so absurd as to apologise for her severity. Mankind has existed long enough to appreciate that nature's laws are wise. But many men of an imaginative intelligence differentiate man from nature, put him in a place apart, and maintain that all of nature's laws do not apply to him; that he has by reason of his mental development become a social being, and not an individualist as are the trees and rivers; that international brotherhood and not individual development should be the Mecca of his social aspirations. They fancy, or, as they dignify it in the terms of their philosophy, "consciously believe" that a social position is possible in which the men of the early morning and the eleventh hour men shall share alike, when the strong shall bear lovingly the burdens of the weak, and when the man bursting with initiative shall sit in the public park with his brother the loafer and glorify Karl Marx.

Justice and truth are as pitiless as they are honest. Individualism is a natural law, cold and stern. Bolshevism appeals to men because of their weaknesses, their purely human inconsistencies. It is seized upon by some as an instrument to create delusive melodies. It expresses a desire to place men in high offices who will make every so often a general jail delivery of wealth, a Kitchenistic blood-letting of those men of the early morning who are so hated because of their intelligence and their love of labor. It is so good to feast on the fruits of the other man's vineyard. It is so delightful and so sweetly sentimental to be able, by the power of office, to say to the men of the early morning: "It not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?"

Russia, a land red with murder, a State writhing like a sorely wounded python under the stabs of dreamers gone mad, self-styled lovers of mankind come into sovereign power, a country where intelligence hides in the most secret places to escape the assassin, its only crime being intelligence—this sanguinary Russia is Bolshevism come into autocratic control of the lives and affairs of a great people, and thank God a Bolshevism written on the blackboard of the world for all men to see, the sum, the difference, the product, and the quotient of Nihilism and anarchy. Let the picture of it and words descriptive of it stand there as a reminder to mankind that no matter how high the lowly are exalted in Semitic philosophy, experience and tradition teach that a nation's greatness is merely the sum of the progress of its individual citizens and that a citizenry of ciphers will never add up to anything.—F. S., in *Providence Journal.*

Group Of Russian Bolsheviki Captured By Americans

YANKS CAPTURE BOLSHEVISTS. (Copyright, 1919, by Committee on Public Information, Secured by I.N.S.)

A large group of Bolshevik soldiers captured by the Americans during the recent heavy fighting in northern Russia, being marched to a detention camp in Archangel, Russia. The men were the first prisoners taken by the Americans in Russia.

YU YU-JEN BLAMES CHEN FOR SHENSI TROUBLE

One Letter Says Tuchun Wants Hostilities To Continue Till Poppy Is Harvested

China Press Correspondence

Sianfu, Shensi, March 2.—A few days ago I wrote quoting a letter which I had received from Sanyuan regarding the tense situation in Shensi.

The following are also portions of letters which have come to me recently from the revolutionary headquarters and reveal conditions as they still appear to be. I quote:

"Sanyuanhsien, February 25.—The Peking Government telegraphed Chen to stop war on the 19th instant and before yesterday I received a telegraph from Tang Shao-yi, the chief deputy of the South.

"But Chen don't obey. He, with Chang Hsi-yuan, Hsu Lan-chou and Kuan Chin-chu, attack us more severely than before. The bloody war has been taking place nearly in every important place around my territory.

"At present the righteousness has got successful and militarism has been defeated. Peace is welcomed by anyone. But Chen himself makes hostility. He is a common enemy not only to my country but to the whole world.

"Think of this: where is war there is destruction. Will you please tell the real situation in Shensi. Very sincerely yours.

"YU YU-JEN."

"Sanyuanhsien, February 27.—Have you received the two previous letters sent some days ago?

"At present the hostilities of the troops of Chen and others are still proceeding at Chiaokou, Hsingchiao, Kwanshan (belonging to Lintung district), Hsingshih, Shihchiapo (belonging to Pucheng), Hungnaitou (south of Sanyuan), and Sinshihtou (west of Changyang). But in Shihchiapo most severe hostilities have been made for four whole days and nights.

"In the west, Chienchou is still being besieged, where Chan's men have destroyed several hundred people of their own by misapprehension. It is also reported that many common people, who were compelled to go to burn up the gates of the said city, were all killed. What a pity it was!

"As the orders of immediate cessation of hostilities have been declared for more than two weeks by the Peking Government, they have no reasons at all to proceed their hostilities.

"There is a reason why Chen does not wish to stop the hostilities. He will not make cessation of them until the opium poppies he ordered the people of his districts to plant are ripe. Then he can gather taxes to the value of more than ten million dollars."

Sianfu, Shensi, March 5.—Fighting is still taking place in several districts in this province. When Djohdji was evacuated by Fan Lao-er, the Civil Governor, after taking possession, moved his troops to Chienchou and Fengtien troops proceeded farther westward and are now besieging Chishan and Fenghsiangfu.

East of here, north of the Wei River, fighting of a desperate order continues.

Rumors have it that while the President of China is appealing to Governor Chen to call a halt, the military party continue to send wires urging him to speed up his war efforts. Troops and ammunition are moving as formerly and wounded are still arriving in the city.

In Sianfu a license to sell opium costs Taels 105.00 and stores handling it are plentiful.

It is reported that the Yunnan troops which left Shensi when the armistice was supposed to take effect are still just over the Szechuen border and with Szechuen troops number sixty thousand. Upon instructions from the South these will commence fighting again against the Northern party of China in Shensi.

Kerosene is now $16.00 per case in Sianfu.

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CLEMENCEAU'S ASSAILANT TO BE TRIED THIS WEEK

Man Who Shot French Premier Will Be Court-Martialed On 14th

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 4.—The trial by court martial of M. Clemenceau's assailant has been fixed for the 14th.

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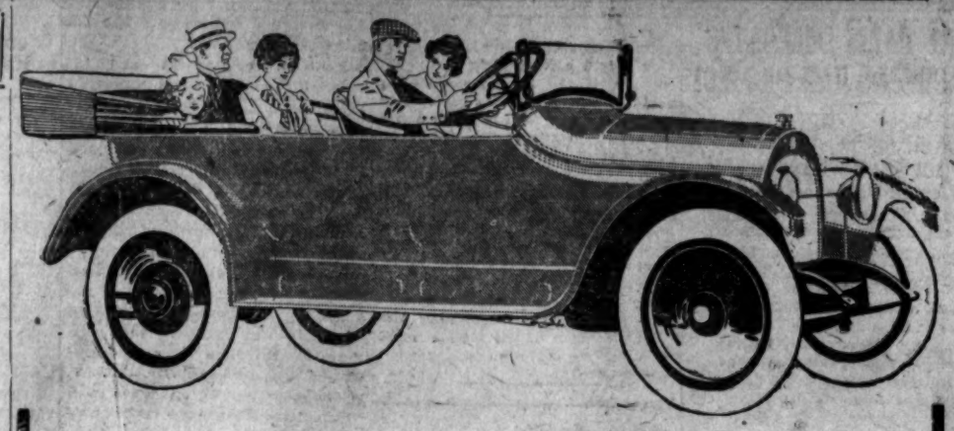

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NEARLY ALL TROOPS HOME IN HALF YEAR

General March Testifies Ships Are Available To Transport 300,000 A Month

SOME MUST STAY LONGER

Needed For Army Of Occupation—Practically All Men Out Of Home Camps

Washington, January 27.—General March, Chief-of-Staff, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today that the War Department had practically completed arrangements through which all of the 1,800,000 American soldiers now in France would be brought back home within the next six months, excepting those needed to do joint police work with Allied troops.

This means that shipping arrangements have been made, the General said, to transport 300,000 men a month. To do it, he explained, the Government would use as a part of the shipping complement some of the German ships turned over since the armistice was signed. The Government has put the shipping details into the hands of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, who has assured the War Department that he expects to accomplish the task of getting the 1,800,000 men home within six months.

Tonnage to transport 300,000 men a month is almost all available now, the General said, and if the negotiations now under way to get a few more ships are completed, the program of 300,000 a month will be carried out. General March said the Allies had allotted ships to the United States to transport the soldiers home. At present, he said, the carrying capacity of the ships at the disposal of the Government is 250,000 men a month.

"If President Wilson agrees to leave ten divisions, or whatever number, in the Army of Occupation, we can get the remainder of our army home in less than six months," said General March. "From the beginning General Pershing was instructed to get the men home as fast as possible, and is straining every effort to accomplish it quickly."

When the armistice was signed there were 1,700,000 men in the camps in this country, General March said, and of these 915,000 have been discharged, leaving 785,000 still in camp.

"Except for those retained for overhead duty every man in camp will be out within a month" said the General.

Senators said complaints had come to them that regiments that had seen the longest service in France were the last to be demobilised.

"That is a military plan," said General March. "It is done to keep experienced men in France for any service that may still remain to be done. It will keep men there who will not unduly excite the Germans and who will be able to overrun them, too, if necessary."

General March told the committee that under the demobilisation plans it was proposed to keep a standing army of 500,000 men.

"Unless we can't help it, we won't reduce the standing army below 500,000 men, because that is, after all, only a nominal army," said the General.

In demobilising the soldiers in army cantonments, he said, only enough men to look after the camps will be retained.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

SOMEONE HAS BEEN CRACKIN' ABOUT ME AN' THAT ANTI-LOAFER LAW - I'M NO LOAFER AN I WONT LET ANYBODY CAST ASPARAGUS AT MY REPERTATION
AN SOMEBODY'S GONNA GET INTO A JAM YAPPING ABOUT ME TOO - I'M BY TRADE A FREE LUNCH INSPECTOR BUT SINCE THE WAR THE LUNCH THING IT GONE - AND - -
JUNE 12 BIG OUTING OF THE SUN DODGERS
THE FAT GUY TRIED TO GET A JOB AS A TRAFFIC COP IN VENICE AFTER THE LAST ELECTION
HE AINT WORKED SINCE HECTOR WAS A PUP
HE TOLD ME YESTIDDY THAT HE WAS TRYING TO GET THE STEAMER CHAIR PRIVILEGES ON SUBMARINES
THE SKINNY GUY HAD A JOB AT CONEY IS WHEELING ROSIN TO THE FIDDLERS
'INDOOR SPORTS'
PUNCHING THE BAG WITH A PAL CONCERNING THE NEW ANTI-LOAFER LAW
'TAD' '31

Rising Follows Leaders' Arrest

(Continued from Page 1)

distribute copies of the declaration of independence. Immediately the chief of police called out the military who, without hesitation, charged the demonstrators with fixed bayonets and wounded many severely, women and old people being among the victims. Finally over thirty of the demonstrators were arrested and severely tortured. A teacher and seventeen students of the Hugh O'Niel (Presbyterian) Academy were sent over to Shinwiju police station by the 9 o'clock express. There they were tortured again through the whole night.

Similar demonstrations occurred on the 3rd and 4th.

Demonstration At Shinwiju

Declaration at Shinwiju.—On March 4, a demonstration was made at Shinwiju at 2 p.m. The crowd being composed of merchants and peasants. The declaration of independence was distributed to the offices and people. After the declaration had been read by a young man the crowd gave cheers for the independence of Korea. Gendarmes and policemen with drawn swords charged the demonstrators while later the military were called out and fired on the crowds. All who were wearing mourning for the ex-Emperor were kicked and struck with the butts of rifles. The police cells were packed with persons arrested. Mrs. Chang, an old woman, was arrested and tortured.

Korean Uprising Has Its Shanghai Phases

The sudden flare-up of Korea has its reflection in China. Secret activities in Shanghai for the last two months preparatory to Korea's appeal to the world for recognition have just come to light.

It was learned yesterday that six weeks ago one of the young Korean leaders left Shanghai for Europe to begin a campaign abroad in Korea's interests. He goes by the Chinese name of Chung Chun-wen and is by this time in America on his way to Europe. It is expected that Chung will be joined by other Koreans, students and otherwise, in America and Europe who are organising the campaign.

This campaign will be directed chiefly toward the formation of public opinion in the United States and Europe. It is planned to open if possible press bureaus in the principal world centers and to circulate therefrom a constant stream of propaganda. It is hoped to issue pamphlets regularly and to find space in the principal publications for the presentation of Korea's case. Also it is hoped to get personal contact with editors and men of political influence.

But for the immediate present efforts will be concentrated on the representatives of the world Powers in Paris. The Koreans hope to be able to induce the Allied delegates to give them a formal hearing.

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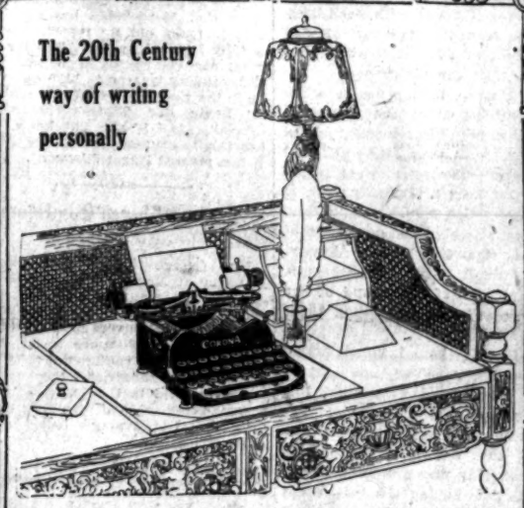

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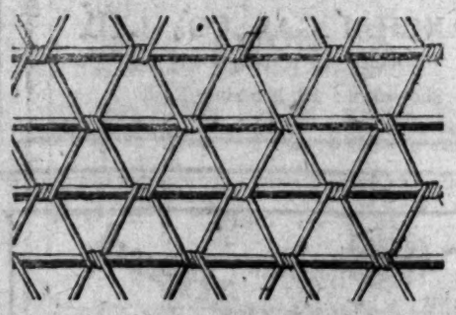

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HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$25.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1433 Business Office,
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

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WEATHER

Overcast, misty and gloomy weather. Threatening rain in the Yangtsze Valley.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 12, 1919

Reason Or Lawlessness?

WE have received the following letter from a reader bearing on the present situation in Korea:

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Re the telegrams that have appeared in the issues of your paper on Saturday and yesterday from Tokio about the riots in Korea. I feel that we ought to remember the history of a few years past when the world was favored with such messages in regard to the part of missionaries and Y.M.C.A. workers in a certain great conspiracy plot.

Furthermore, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that there have been riots during the past few months all over Japan and that the press messages were exact enough, at least presumably were, to call these "rice riots" and to say that food was high and scarce. Now, if this was true of the Empire Proper, would it not be much more likely to be so of Korea and of her people, who are poorer than those of Japan?

The fact is there is much actual suffering for food of any sort in Korea. Before the winter had scarcely begun rice in Seoul was three times the price that it was before the war and there was much suffering then and the Koreans in Seoul are among the best cared for of all the Koreans. Food and fuel in that city are out of sight. When people are suffering and starving they will fight and riot, even in Japan.

As to the rumor, contradicted the next day, that American nurses were in the riot at Seoul, it is of the same sort as those not yet contradicted about the part of missionaries in inciting the coolies to revolt. Both are absurd and may be classed as misrepresentations of the grossest sort.

I am not an apologist for Korea, her petition to the Peace Conference, or for the missionaries, and Y.M.C.A. workers. All that I contend is that the readers of these messages should be told that they start from the same place as those of the "conspiracy plot," and as for the part of Americans in them, I predict that this is propaganda stuff pure and simple sent out for a definite purpose that will some day be unearthed. Theso riots are due to causes not chiefly political, perhaps, and not due to Christians.

Thanking you for your space and enclosing my card, I am,

FAIR.

March 10, 1919.

As our correspondent points out, these riots may be due to causes not chiefly political, perhaps, but economic, but we are not so much concerned with the cause of the outbursts as with the question whether they are morally justifiable. Probably the basic motive of the Koreans in their present movement is to create a demonstration beforo the world in an effort to force the hands of the Japanese Government in the matter of granting political independence to Korea. If this is the fact, the methods employed are, in our opinion, scarcely calculated to aid their cause.

The Korean declaration of independence contains nothing violent in its phraseology and bears evidence that it is the work of highly educated men. That may be so, but the wrecking of public institutions and the indiscriminate shooting down of people are certainly not the work of highly educated men. And a continuation of the present methods can only tend to produce an unfavorable impression on the Peace Conference and thus damage the Korean cause. The Koreans may have a perfectly good case, but we have to emphasise that it is necessary to make out a considered and reasoned appeal to the Peace Conference for consideration, and the Korean case will be accorded attention equally with the case of the other nationalities that await the verdict of the Peace Conference, which is to be the final arbiter in matters of international import. The Koreans will defeat their own object if they adhere to lawless methods. They are not strong enough to fight their way free of Japan. The only way they can get freedom is to have it given them on the strength of their moral position before the world. They have got to convince the world that they are not a backward people and that they are capable of governing themselves in an orderly and progressive way. Japan, in our opinion, can easily turn their present actions to her own account at the Peace Conference.

Correspondence

Russia's War Losses

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I was in great confusion, when I read your today's issue, on page 3, the report on "Naval Losses Compiled For All Belligerents." I cannot find the name of Russia. Russia's losses on the land during this war were greater than the losses of all the other Allies together. On the seas Russia lost not so much, but something of course, I would like to know why Russia's name is left out?

A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

(Note: Various estimates have been published concerning Russia's losses on land; we have published one estimate of 12,000,000 Russians killed wounded, missing and captured. The despatch in question dealt only with naval losses and the Russian navy department is in such a confused state that it probably has not been able to make out its report. Russia is fully honored by the Allies for the great part she played in the war, notwithstanding treason in high quarters, up to the time she was finally sold out by Lenin and Trotsky at Brest-Litovsk. And if she but knew, she has the full sympathy of the Allies in her present tragic dilemma).

Workers Choose Own Hours By Ballot

Mr. George Steel, the Works Manager at Messrs. C. A. Vandervell and Co., the well known electrical engineers of Acton Vale, suggested to the staff they should hold a secret ballot on the 47 hours week. The shop stewards in conjunction with the management supervised the voting, which resulted in the 7:30 to 5 p.m. scheme being selected by a very great majority. Not a single ballot paper was spoiled.

Condoning Diplomatic Frightfulness

With reference to the Obata incident, the Seoul Press says, "To be quite frank, we are not pleased with the behavior of the Chinese delegates." That (says the Japan Chronicle) was a possible effect of their appeal to the Peace Conference which the delegates probably overlooked, but it is conceivable that they would have run the risk even if it were pointed out to them beforehand. The semi-official paper takes up the attitude that China has no business to make an appeal to the League of Nations at all. Japan has never given her any cause for distrust, and her representations should go to Japan. That, surely, is a matter in which China's discretion must be unfettered. There are Americans who have a similar objection to Mexico referring a dispute to an international tribunal. But unless there is freedom to appeal the is no sense in the League. When the Seoul Press says it can quite understand that some compacts made between China and Japan were displeasing to China, but requires China to negotiate with Japan for their abolition, it is giving its whole case away. China did all the negotiating that she could in order not to submit to the treaties forced upon her, so she has no hopes from that method. Appeals to reason and justice which are followed by an ultimatum are not favorable to negotiation. With all respect to our worthy contemporary, we are afraid that argument along these lines merely exposes the weakness of semi-official journalism.

Topics In Brief

Shall it be a league of peace or a piece of a league?—*Washington Herald.*

The News from Poland reads a good deal like a Sienkiewicz novel.—*Manchester Union.*

A small model of the Lusitania should be the center piece on the green table.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Bolsheviki in Russia have plenty of money—such as it is. They've captured the printing-presses.—*Washington Herald.*

The Sultan says Turkey's participation in the war was due to accident—it accidentally made a wrong guess.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Having junked the Junkers, Germany's job is to can the Spartacans, and show them they are Spartacants.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Universal Peace A Distant Prospect, Says Dr. Fukuda

[The following article which appears in the Japan Chronicle is from the pen of Dr. Fukuda, who lately distinguished himself by arguing that Germany, in spite of appearances, had won the war. It shows a much greater capacity than the previous example of Dr. Fukuda's style would lead the reader to expect. Owing to the nature and treatment of the essay a certain amount of freedom and condensation were necessary in translation. The article appeared in a new magazine called Waseda, or "We."]

How wonderful is the power of coined phrases upon the mind of men! Half the political influence of Mr. Inukai Ki may be attributed to his great skill at coining happy catchwords. By the side of Europeans, however, the greatest master at inventing catchwords in Japan is a mere child. The present European war has, from one point of view, been a contest at phrase-making. Lloyd George and President Wilson and other statesmen of Britain and the United States have cudgelled their brains in order to place the world under their charmed sway by means of happy phrases. In this contest, President Wilson has proved himself particularly successful. The "destruction of militarism." "conquest of autocracy," "victory of democracy," have been especially happy and attracted the notice of the whole world. But not so completely happy was the phrase "principle of self-determination of peoples." Certainly it had a great charm over the Balkans and Slavs. But the phrase maker was greatly embarrassed when the Indian, the Irish, the Hawaiians, the Filipinos and even the Koreans became loud in support of the principle. The same remark applies to the "principle of equal opportunity." How can the "command of the sea," and "spheres of influence" be compatible with the principle of equal opportunity? Were all nations to enjoy equal opportunities, the present Britain would vanish. So long as there was a common enemy—Germany—the abuse of the art of phrase-making was tolerable. But how are they going to deal with those fine phrases which they have so recklessly coined? The English and American statesmen, having a happy knack of pretending to clean forget what they have previously professed and saying something else, may easily extricate themselves from the difficulty. But as Japanese are not so skilful in deceiving people, they must find the adjustment of imported catchwords a pretty hard job. Nothing is now said about the "principle of no annexation and no indemnity." As I formerly pointed out, "no annexation and no indemnity" was a phrase for the use of the vanquished. But now that an unexpected victory has been won, the Allies look as if they had never uttered such words even in a dream. And yet they call themselves "advocates of principles and humanity." But the phrase "League of Nations" is still a subject of discussion; and it is not impossible that idle talk may be actualised and a League of Nations formed. Viscount Grey may have advocated the plan from lofty motives. But even supposing that a League of Nations has been formed and powerful arrangements have been made for the prevention of war, that will not bring about true peace in the world. From a certain point of view, it may only have the result of strengthening the general tendency for the capitalistic conquest of the world by Britain. I do not here propose to discuss the League of Nations itself, but will endeavor to prove that the advocate of the League of Nations, Viscount Grey, himself sowed a worse seed for the disturbance of peace and that in the not distant past, and to show that the prospect of universal peace is very remote.

Seed For The Disturbance Of Peace

What do I mean by the seed for the disturbance of peace sown by Viscount Grey? In a word, I refer to the public recognition of the principle of capitalistic aggression on the part of England. While discussing the Foreign Office budget in the English Parliament on July 10, 1914, Viscount Grey dared to give utterance to the following remarks:

"I regard it as our duty, wherever bona fide British capital is forthcoming in any part of the world, and is applying for concessions to which there are no valid political objections, that we should give it the utmost support we can, and endeavour to convince the foreign Government concerned that it is to its interest as well as to our own to give the concessions for railways, and so forth, to British firms, which carry them out at reasonable prices and in the best possible way."

This is very skilfully worded, but in straightforward and honest Japanese, it means that as a diplomatic policy of Britain, when British capitalists desire to make investments in foreign countries and want to acquire concessions therefor, the British Government will strenuously support and back up such capitalists and forcibly require the foreign Government concerned to comply with the demand. In other words, the statement is a public declaration of the adoption of capitalistic Imperialism by Britain. But the capitalistic Imperialism or economic aggression of Britain did not begin in the time of Viscount Grey. Before him there was Palmerston, who was most vigorous in advocating capitalistic Imperialism. He was denounced for having abused the power of the Government for the excessive protection of English capitalists abroad. The House of Lords attacked his measures. Queen Victoria herself also ardently opposed him. In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, the Conservative leader, severely attacked him. But Palmerston said: "In ancient times the Romans defended themselves from every wrong by merely declaring themselves to be Roman citizens. In the same way, British citizens may go to any part of the world, confident that vigilant eyes and strong arms will protect them." This may sound all right. But we must know in connection with what event he made such a remark. The event in question had nothing to do with the national interests of England, but merely with the protection of the interests of a private individual. A certain Don Pacifico, a Portuguese Jew, who had somehow or other acquired British nationality, lived in Athens. Declaring himself entitled to a claim against the Greek Government, he appealed to the British Government instead of bringing a suit before the Greek Court. Thereupon the British Government sent a fleet to Athens and demanded that payment be immediately made to him. It was on this occasion that Palmerston made the foregoing remark in defense of himself against a most severe attack on the part of the House of Lords, the House of Commons and Queen Victoria. What insolence! Strange to say, however, the public opinion of Britain gradually surrendered itself to Palmerton, and his declaration came to be regarded as a sort of rule. Since his time, the British Foreign Office has, in innumerable instances and throughout the world, defended British capitalists by British power.

The Protection Of Capital Abroad

It was entirely after the example of Britain that Germany took possession of Kiaochow Bay. It was in the same manner that Egypt was taken and Hongkong was occupied. It was for the protection of adventurous capitalists that Britain and the United States sent a joint squadron to Venezuela. [Dr. Fukuda is mistaken: the joint expedition was by Britain and Germany.] Was it not for the protection of capitalists that Viscount Grey agreed to Russia taking advantage of the civil war in Persia and sending an expedition to the latter country? The most extreme instance was afforded by the South African War. The most ardent worshipper of Britain cannot have the boldness to defend that war as a war in the cause of justice. The real cause of the war was the protection of English capitalists—more especially diamond monopolists in South Africa. In Egypt, Lord Milner was the nominal President of a British bank (sic). The President of a certain British bank in Turkey was Sir Ernest Cassel, known as a favorite of King Edward. Many more examples of this nature may be easily cited. Nor is all this confined to Europe and Africa. It is known to everybody that this diplomatic hand of Britain extends to the Far East for the protection of English capitalists. In numerous instances, British diplomacy and the British navy are employed for the protection of individual capitalists, although it is formally declared that they are for the protection of British trade and the safeguarding of national interests. Every foreign Power has begun to follow the example of Britain. Capitalists who rob laborers at home go abroad and rob the people of foreign countries. The expenses involved in this are paid by the nation (including the laborers) of the country to which the capitalists belong. In imitation of the words employed by Marx, this may be termed "teritary exploitation." People are robbed as producers in the first instance and then they are robbed as consumers. According to the Marxists, the second robbing is gradually increasing. But we must not forget that the third robbing is also increasing.

Capitalistic Imperialism came in greater vogue than ever towards the end of the 19th century owing to the change in the economic relations of England and other European countries to Foreign Powers. At the time of Marx, who obtained the materials of his "Capital" from England, England was the leader in trade; she was great chiefly as an exporter of goods. He saw, therefore, chiefly the "first exploitation" and it was chiefly this state of affairs that his school attacks under the name of "Capitalism." But times went on and the economic relations of Britain to foreign countries underwent a change. Of course, Britain is even now the autocrat of universal trade and a great exporter of goods, and capitalism reigns supreme in the export industry. But there is another thing which did not exist in England at the time of Marx, but which exists now. This is what may be termed "export capitalism." In other words, Britain now exports not merely industrial goods but capital also. As an exporter of goods, France occupies the second or third position among the countries in the world, but as an exporter of capital it is second to none but Britain—and yet in the degree and volume of "export capitalism" France is not to be compared with Britain. Germany exported both goods and capital, but as she could not export sufficient of either she used to export men. Anyhow, towards the end of the 19th century Britain became a great exporter of capital as well as of goods and a new phase was opened to capitalism. This is what we call "export capitalism" or "capitalistic Imperialism." Why a country exporting capital becomes capitalistically Imperialistic is a matter which requires no explanation to those who are acquainted, even slightly, with the theories of Marx.

Trade And The Flag

Under the present economic arrangement, the life a capital consists in exploitation (plundering). And this is done in an orderly manner in the so-called law-governed countries; but when capital goes out of the country it is subject to various risks and it is necessary that it should be protected against such risks. The exportation of goods—that is, trade—also stands in need of protection at the hand of the home Government. The poverb, "trade follows the flag," illustrates this need of protection. But this became an event of the past. As the world became civilised, it became possible for people to carry on trade in security in any corner of the world. Although it is a matter of course that in extraordinary cases it is necessary that the diplomacy or navy of the home country should intervene, such protection is not required in ordinary times. As things stand at present, it is more consonant with the facts to say that "the flag follows trade" rather than that "trade follows the flag." All that exporters want is to collect the price for their goods. Even though they cannot collect the price, it is not worth while for the home country to send out a squadron in order to collect the money. Nor is there any danger to the person and property of traders in the foreign country to which they go. But the case is different with exporters of capital. When capital is once invested, the relation involved is bound to last more or less permanently. So long as the capital is not recovered, the relation cannot be put an end to whether one likes it or not. There is danger of the interest, or even the principal, being lost. Against this danger, the investors stand in need of protection. The official authority, the diplomacy, the navy of the mother country, come in useful here. This is the basis of the capitalistic Imperialism which has gradually developed in England from the time of Palmerston to that of Grey. In order to protect the capital invested in a foreign country, the internal affairs of that country are interfered with sooner or later; and when this is found insufficient the country is swallowed up once and for all. Egypt is a case in point. Formerly, it was the work of aggressive Imperialism to plunder land. India was annexed by England at the hands of the East India Company for the safety of trade in the early part of the exportation period. At present, it is no longer necessary to take the land of another people for the exportation of goods. It is not necessary to touch upon the sovereignty of that country. It is sufficient if the purchasing power of that nation is great. For this purpose, it is preferable to respect the sovereignty of the country concerned. Therefore, the exportation of goods—that is trade—is to a certain extent compatible with true justice and humanity. By leading nations of lower culture in the road of civilisation, the purchasing power for our goods is increased; in this way the development of civilisation and progress of trade are compatible with each other. Herein exists the ethical mission of the British doctrine of free trade. The situation is different in the capital exportation age. The life of capital is exploitation (plundering), as we have already seen. It does not necessarily care for the development of civilisation. All that it cares for is that the investment shall bear as high interest as possible. The development of the economic power of the country concerned is not absolutely necessary. It is sufficient to plunder the labor of the nation as much as possible. If the civilisaton of the country should so advance and the wealth of the nation so increase that it is no longer necessary for them to have the aid of foreign capital and foreign entrapreneurs, the investors will only be embarrassed. It is desirable that the country should long be a slave to foreign capital. If the civilisation of the nation concerned advances, it becomes impossible to collect an unreasonably high rate of interest, so that it will make no difference whether one makes investments in one's own country or the other country. This is the reason why the exportation of capital is directed towards countries of lower civilisation or countries where efficiency is small or which are poor and weak (consequently where risks are great); while on the other hand the exportation of goods is directed towards countries where purchasing power is great or efficiency is high, that is, countries which are progressive (and where in consequence there is little or no risk). This is illustrated by the fact that the greatest customers for English goods are the civilised countries of Europe, while, on the other hand, English capital is exported chiefly to Egypt, Turkey, India, Persia, Africa and China. In former times, weak countries were conquered by arms. Now they are bound hand and foot with capital. Formerly weak countries were forced to pay tribute, now they are required to pay high interest year after year. The thing is the same in essence although different in form. Usurers are sometimes glad of the bankruptcy of their debtors. In like manner, countries exporting capital are also sometimes glad of the practical bankruptcy of the debtor countries.

How Exportation Of Capital Works

It should be noted in his connection that the exportation of capital does not mean the exportation of money, but goods; and in return goods are exported from the debtor country to the creditor country—goods covering both principal and interest. This exportation and importation is not carried on in the same manner as in ordinary cases; the debtor country has to import goods from the creditor country at higher prices than usual, and export goods to the creditor country with less profit than usual. In this way, the country exporting capital is enabled to plunder the labor of the debtor country more than the same capital would plunder labor at home if employed in the creditor country itself. It is for this advan-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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NEW MAID
YES SIR.
THAT WUZ A BUM COOKED BREAKFAST - BUT SHE'S ALL RIGHT
WELL HOW WAS YOUR BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.
GREAT - SHE CERTAINLY CAN COOK -
I'LL TELL HER WHAT YOU SAID -
THANKS FO DA COMPLIMENT - ISE GONNA WAIT ON THE TABLE TOO -
GEO MCMANUS
12-7

The Mistakes Of Moses

(*Saturday Evening Post*)

Years ago Bob Ingersoll had a lecture that delighted an enthusiastic following of agnostics. It was called Some Mistakes of Moses. But in his anxiety to discredit the lawgiver Bob overlooked a vital point. In spite of all his mistakes Moses brought back the law from Sinai, greatly to the moral profit of his people. And in the face of that achievement no one except Bob and his fellow knockers attached any special importance to the mistakes of Moses.

With all his achievements President Wilson has a very generous list of mistakes to his debit, but we do not believe that he went to France to hear the bands play him down the Champs-Elysees and the populace roar out a welcome. If he made a mistake in going he made a greater one in not telling the American people just why he went. But if he brings back what we fought for many mistakes can be forgiven him.

To anyone who could read between the lines of foreign press despatches during late November and early December the compelling motive that took the President abroad was fairly clear. To anyone who talked with well-informed pro-American Americans returning from Europe at the same time the reason was crystal clear. Whether the President might not have exerted greater influence from America is another question. There are possible advantages and quite obvious embarrassments arising from his being in France.

As the military censorship lifted after the armistice the political censorship settled down like a fog bank between America and Europe and between Paris and the people of the Allied countries. Americans were kept in total ignorance of what was really going on abroad. We walked around in a soft blue haze of sentimentality, without the slightest notion that powerful reactionary influences were at work trying to shape up in advance a peace that would be to their liking. The things for which we and the people of the Allied countries had fought were in grave danger of being lost in the shuffle of secret diplomacy. Over here we were all so busy being pro-British, pro-French, pro-Italian and pro-Belgian that we had small time for being pro-American where our national interests were involved. Things had reached the point among our expatriates—the fifty-eighth and worst form of cootie—and in certain some circles that to be pro-American was really bad form. These folk were to-toeing round with finger on lip, whispering "Hush!" whenever anyone so far forgot his manners. By a reductio ad absurdum it became unpatriotic to hint that any word or action of one of our Allies could fall short of absolute perfection. In short, it was an orgy of soothing sirup.

We need a good strong reaction to common sense. There is plenty of it about us among the Allies. It is time for us to recognise facts and to weigh them calmly and sanely. Among other things let us have done with this silly stuff about forgiving the Entente nations their borrowings from us. They do no want it, and our mush-head talk about it is humiliating to them as hard-headed business men. Besides, when we get through settling our bills abroad—and we have paid our way liberally, even prodigally—the balance in our favor will not be so large as some of us think. All this sort of agitation simply tends to nullify the good impression that the work done by Hoover and the Red Cross created. There is and there should be no limit to what individuals can give through the Red Cross to alleviate actual want and suffering in Europe. That is the proper way to express our sympathy and to extend our help.

Much of our nonsense and hysteria is the direct result of censorship and the consequent withholding of the truth about conditions from the people. If there ever was a time in the history of the world when there should be pitiless publicity and an uncensored press, an open peace table and the whole truth for the whole world, this is the time. There must be no scrambling for spoils, no old-fashioned hog peace, with every nation crowding to get its feet in the trough—and there will be no peace of that sort if the men who did the fighting know what is going on. The soldiers of the Entente and of America laid down their lives for an ideal. And any peace that is not made in the open, that involves secret understandings and agreements, that distributes spoil—and that is not guarded by a League of Nations—with teeth—is simply the prelude to a new and unthinkably horrible war—a war to be preceded for us, as for the others, by conscription, competitive armaments, by everything that we fought to escape by the sacrifice of everything that has made America the most worth-while country in the world. Unless, as is more than likely, such a peace is followed by a world uprising of the deceived and overburdened people—a blind plunge from the age-long devilries of king-made and politician-made wars into the bloody excesses of anarchy and Bolshevism.

If there is the slightest danger that the Peace Conference may become a Congress of Vienna the people of every nation should know the facts. Any secrecy in settling the affairs of the world be the one great irretrievable mistake. With a fully informed public behind them, there is little doubt that the Allied and American leaders who are working for a just and permanent peace will triumph over the reactionaries.

In Festive Mood

An English lad went to visit his Scottish cousins during his Summer holidays, and his breakfast every morning consisted of plain oatmeal, until he became thoroughly tired of it. One morning when he felt that he could endure it no longer, he said, "I say, Freddy, don't you ever have any milk with your porridge?" Freddy turned to his brother and grinned. "Eh, James," he said, "the lad thinks it's Christmas!"

Universal Peace A Distant Prospect

(Continued from Page 6)

tage that capitalism at home is converted into "export capitalism." In this way, the creditor country is enabled to conquer the debtor country capitalistically.

There is, of course, nothing objectionable in a country possessed of capital to spare furnishing the surplus to another country suffering from want of capital. To import foreign capital and reclaim waste land and cultivate natural resources by its means will have the same beneficial effect upon the welfare of mankind as the increase in production by means of capital within one's own country. Capital itself if not objectionable whether used domestically or internationally. But under the present economic system, the application of capital involves a peculiar action which is objectionable. "Capitalism" does not mean the carrying on of production by means of capital, but refers to the application of capital involving such peculiar action. We refer to exploitation or plundering. Capitalism is confined to plundering labor within one's own country, whereas "export capitalism" not only plunders the productive industries of the foreign countries involved. In the case of goods exported as capital, there is a first plundering in respect to the production and there is a second plundering in respect of goods imported in payment of principal and interest. Besides, a first and second plundering is committed upon the labor abroad—that is the debtor country. This is, however, an inevitable result under the present capital system. But in order to aggravate the action of the system further still, Britain and other creditor countries to Europe and America extend special protection to exported capital and endeavor to increase its plundering action abroad. This is what is called "aggressive capitalism." Further, the prosecution of "aggressive capitalism" means an expansion of national expenses—that is, an expansion of diplomatic, naval and military expenses—and this means an increase in the burden upon the shoulders of producers and consumers at home. This is what I call "tertiary exploitation."

The Function Of The British Navy

One-half of the British navy at present is used as the servant of aggressive capitalism—in other words, for the protection of investments abroad. To a far greater extent than the militarism of Germany was used for the extension of the national power of Germany, the navalism (which should be rendered into Japanese as kaizoku-shugi=piratism) of Britain is used as the tool of her capitalistic clique. The fact that those persons who have insisted upon the destruction of the militarism of Germany do not cry for the destruction of this piratism shows how irrevocably they are under the spell of aggressive capitalism. As might be expected, while great stress is being laid upon the abolition of the conscription system, the Naval Secretary of the United States declares that America will carry out an extensive enlargement of her navy. Robbers on land must be exterminated; but piracy should be carried on on a large scale. What a ludicrous and inconsistent position! The fact that this ludicrous attitude does not strike them as ludicrous must be considered the result of the brains of Europeans and Americans being entirely under the sway of capitalistic Imperialism. In this light, there is nothing wonderful in the fact that Viscount Grey, who proposes the formation of a League of Nations with a view to the termination of war on land, should have made a spirited declaration in the cause of piratical aggressive capitalism. Can they seriously suppose that merely by putting an end to land war the peace of the world can be secured? From the point of view of Britain, however, now that Germany, a great military Power, has been pulled down, to prevent the reappearance of a new military Power by means of the abolition of conscription will be the most desirable means of ensuring the safety and prosperity of her navalism. This is why she is so earnest in advocating the formation of a League of Nations. She wants proudly to go about the world by herself and thinks that it is inimical to the peace of the world that another Power should entertain a similar ambition. The peace of the world can be secured by the world absolutely submitting to the capitalistic sway of Britain using her sea-power and her navalism as her weapons. It is this that is meant by the "maintenance of the status quo." "Balance of power" means the maintenance of the naval and capitalistic ascendency of Britain over the world.

So far, the world has not been able to to dispense with war as a means of bringing about changes. Changes are indispensable to progress and development. Such being the case, changes are necessary not merely to individuals but to States. Now, even supposing that it is possible to put an end to land war by means of a League of Nations, if countries possessed of sea-power alone can constantly change and progress by means of aggressive capitalism, while other countries are excluded from all the possibility of changes, and, consequently, of progress, that cannot but result in the general retrogression of the human race as a whole. No. Other countries will not rest content with such a state of affairs. Those among them which are possessed of sufficient means will also act upon aggressive capitalism and seek for desirable changes. In this way, the prospect of universal peace will be more distant than ever. I, for one, am positively against such a false peace. As we oppose war so we oppose capitalistic aggression which is worse than war. We must seek for a means other than war by which the countries in the world can effect necessary changes in peace and achieve the best possible progress. Unfortunately, such a means is not yet discovered. This is why I conclude that the prospect of universal peace is still very remote.

Postscript.—I am accused of an ingrained hatred of Britain. But this is unfounded. Personally I like Britain very much. What I hate is hypocritical pleadings for justice and humanity.

Making Sure

Two old Scotchmen were discussing the domestic unhappiness of a mutual friend. "Ay, ay," said one, "Jamie Thompson has a sair time wi' that wife o' his. They say ther're aye fetching.'" "What else can ye expect?" said the other scornfully. "The puir feckless creature marrit after coortin' for only seven year. Man, he had nae chance to ken the woman in such a short time! When I was coortin' I coorted for twenty year!" An amused listener to this dialogue ventured to ask if this long courtship and insured connubial bliss, whereupon the old Scotchman replied, "I tell ye I coorted for twenty year, and in that time I kent what woman was, and so I didna marry!"

A Syrian Monopoly

Most of the familiar licorice root comes from Syria. It is gathered and piled into great stacks, and it remains thus until it is thoroughly dry. It is then taken to the factory to undergo certain processes. The finished product is used for flavoring confectionery and beer, as well as entering into the make-up of many brands of tobacco. Some idea of the extent of the industry may be gathered when it is stated that, on an average, eight thousand tons of dry licorice root is shipped from Aleppo annually, while Bagdad yields another six thousand tons, Antioch four thousand, and Damascus five hundred tons. With the exception of the Damascus output, the whole trade is in the hands of a single firm.

A Costly Error

A clerk in a western hotel found it impossible to balance his cash at the end of the day. Placing the pile of bills in his left hand, he counted each one, turning the note over and laying it at his right. Counting from left to right, his cash balanced exactly, but when he counted it back again a shortage of $50 was shown. The manager tried, with the same result. Finally each bill was examined separately, both obserse and reverse. It was then discovered that one of the bills had the design of $50 on the obverse and that of $100 on the reverse. To add to the hard luck, the note had been accepted as a $100 bill. The treasury department was notified. It had a record of the bill. In 1899 one sheet of bank notes for a Kansas City bank had been reversed in the press. One plate bore the obverse of a $50 bill at the top and the obverse of a $100 bill at the bottom. The other plate bore the reverse of the two notes. The pressman had turned one sheet upside down, backing up the $100 bill with a $50 reverse, and in like manner the $50 obverse was backed up with a $100 reverse. The cashier of the bank to whom the notes had been issued caught one of them, after paying out the first. It was returned to the Treasury. The recovery of the second one cleared up the records of the department.—*The Cashier.*

Ignorance Is Bliss

One day a farmer went to the nearest market town to buy a bushel of seed wheat. As the salesman was away, his wife was serving, and, taking up the peck measure, she filled it twice, poured the contents into a bag, and began to tie it up. "But, Mrs. Lawton," said the farmer, "it takes four pecks to make a bushel." "Oh, does it?" replied the woman, untieing the bag. "Well, you see, I never had any experience in measuring grain before I was married—I was a school teacher!"

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CONTINUE TO MAKE AN ARMY FOR CHINA

Japan's Share In National Defense Organisation Not Affected

OLD PLAN TO STICK

Three Divisions To Be Formed And Scattered Through Country; Concessions From China

Tokio, February 28.—That the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement, concluded in view of the need of co-operation between the two nations to ward off the enemy should become null and void, after order in Siberia is restored, is the opinion of the Jiji. But the Chinese Government desires that Article 7, concluded and signed on May 16, 1918, concerning the supply of arms and material for arms necessary for the mutual defense purposes, the clause regarding the two nations, be continued.

General Tuan Chi-jui, of the War Participation Bureau, and his associates are of the opinion the three divisions of the army organisation of which had been started after the agreement was reached should be made the permanent National Defense Army of China, to be supplemented from time to time with additional strength, so that the men of that army may be distributed throughout China in due time, to replace the individual armies under military governors of different provinces. At the same time, the system of military governorship should be abolished, General Tuan suggests, so that the long-pending problem of military reorganisation of China can be carried out.

Cannot Manufacture Arms

But the manufacture of arms cannot be successfully carried out in China at present, so that the Northern militarists in China also want the contract with the Taihei Kumiai continued, whereby the Chinese Government is to secure needed arms and ammunition. This wish, however, has been cut short, because of the decision of the Japanese Government to see that the supply of arms and ammunition by the Taihei Kumiai be confined to that of Y.30,000,000 worth, contracted for as the first instalment. The Japanese Government fears that any further shipment may cause a hitch in the Shanghai Conference.

The supplying of arms is to be postponed until peace is established in China after the Shanghai Conference. This attitude was made known through the Taihei Kumiai to the Chinese Government.

While the plan of establishment of the National Army of China is thus postponed, it is considered a desirable thing to prosecute the plan, which has been pending in China for many years. The Imperial Japanese Government, especially the general staff of the army, intends to see that the clause regarding the supplying of arms in exchange for material is made a permanent agreement between the two nations. Lieutenant-General Saito of the Japanese army general staff and Major-General Adzuma, military attache to the Japanese Legation in Peking, have been instructed by the Japanese General to negotiate in regard to that matter with the military authorities of the Chinese Government.

China's Contribution

The exact nature of the negotiations cannot be published as yet, says the Jiji, but the journal understands that the negotiations are being carried on in Peking along the lines as suggested toward the end of 1917, briefly as follows:

1. An arsenal shall be established in Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai to be jointly conducted by China and Japan, with Japanese expert engineers and material supplied.
2. The Chinese Government shall purchase direct from the said arsenal or from Japan for ten consecutive years hereafter arms and ammunition to the amount of Y.300,000,000, that is Y.30,000,000 annually.
3. During that period of ten years, China shall not place any restrictions upon the exportation of iron to Japan.
4. The money needed for expenses of the Chinese Government in making purchases of arms shall be loaned in the form of temporary advances from Japan, that is the Taihei Kumiai.
5. Until the Chinese Government shall have completed the payment for the foregoing purchases, Japan shall have the priority claim of supplying arms to China.

Recruiting Progresses

While thus the negotiations are being carried on regarding a revision of a part of the agreement, the plan of establishing the National Army of China is going on quite independently of the negotiations. General Chi Tung-fang, commander of the First Division, is consulting with General Hsu Hsu-cheng, of the War Participation Bureau, and General Kin Yun-fang, the minister of war, in regard to the establishment of the army. Major-General Banzai of the Japanese army, a military adviser to the Chinese Government, is to be requested to be the chief in command of the training of the army. General Ma Liang of the Second Division and General Chen Wen-yung of the Third Division are going back and forth in Shantung, Honan, and other provinces to recruit men for service in the new army.

Complete In Two Months

The training of officers is to be done by a new training school to be established in Peking in addition to the one already existing. Lieutenant Tsuchi of the infantry of the Japanese army with five corporals under him, who have recently arrived in Peking, and other Japanese officers, totaling 12, will be engaged as instructors of officers of the National Defense Army of China, and they are now engaged in the work.

Besides, 204 horses purchased from the Japanese army in Mukden some time with Major General Banzai witnessing the purchase, have already arrived in Peking in the early part of this month, by way of the Peking-Mukden railway. Even if the Taihei Kumiai stops supplying arms and ammunition, for the time being, no inconvenience will be felt in carrying out the plan of establishing the army of three divisions. Unless the Chinese Government itself gives up the plan of its own accord, the National Defense Army of three divisions will be fait accompli within two months, says the Jiji.

Northcliffe To Shift Newspaper Burdens?

Unconfirmed Report of Resignation of Chairmanship—Seeking Health in France

London, January 27.—Lord Northcliffe, according to The Sunday Evening Telegram, has resigned the Chairmanship of the Associated Newspapers, Limited, the company which publishes The Daily Mail, The Evening News, and The Weekly Dispatch, and is to be succeeded by Thomas Marlowe, editor of The Daily Mail. Lord Northcliffe is in the south of France for the benefit of his health, and in answer to inquiries at The Daily Mail office, the correspondent of The New York Times was told that no information could be given on the business matters of the concern. Stress was laid upon the word "business," and it is the general opinion in Fleet Street that the change, if it occurs, will have to do with only the business management of the company.

Lord Northcliffe has suffered from recurrent throat trouble for some time, and has been obliged to leave London every now and then for the country or the seashore. When he went to France, January 7, The Daily Mail announced: "His doctors think it will be necessary for him to remain there some months. No correspondence can be forwarded."

It is not believed that Lord Northcliffe, when he returns, will relinquish the active management of the editorial policy of his newspapers. In spite of the large amount of time he has given during the war to public affairs, he was in very close touch with his papers until his departure for France, and it is assumed that, even if he gives up the routine work connected with the business side of his publications, he will still be as prominent a journalistic figure as ever.

Allied Trade Is Hurt By Kinhan Troubles

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese military authorities, are said to be at the root of this state of affairs, the Consular Body came to the conclusion that their best course in dealing with this question was to provide Your Excellency with details of specific instances of complaints against the railway authorities, without expressing an opinion as to, or seeking to determine, which was the most potent cause underlying the trouble. I have the honor accordingly to draw your attention to the following cases of hardship experienced in dealing with the railway:

(1) A Japanese firm, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., state that, owing to the requirements of the military on the Chengchow-Hankow section of the line, the railway authorities refused to carry cargo until the beginning of November, when at the urgent request of the consignors, they agreed to devote only three or four cars for the purpose. Even this arrangement broke down in the middle of November, when the Japan Cotton Trading Company filed a petition with the head office of the railway and secured the privilege of using two cars a day, which continued until December 8, when the privilege was suddenly withdrawn without notice.

(2) The Japanese firm, the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., state that at the beginning of October last they had large quantities of cotton lying at Chengchow for shipment to Hankow, partly Shensi cotton which they had bought up since the previous winter and stored there over half a year on account of the civil strife, and partly 1,500 bales of the same cotton, bought in Changchow itself in September, of which they were subsequently compelled to cancel, at a substantial loss, 1,000 bales, owing to lack of facilities for railway transportation. During October they repeatedly requested the railway authorities for accommodation, but in vain, and not a single car was given until the latter part of November. From November 20 to the end of that month they obtained only 9 cars and from December 1 to December 12 19 cars, in spite of their strenuous efforts to obtain more. From December 12 they have been absolutely unable to make any consignments whatever, while they have 1,700 bales at their disposal in Changchow alone. Meanwhile the native express companies have raised their charges 10 per cent.

(3) A Japanese firm, The Sino-Japan Oil Refining Co., Ltd., state that they rely upon the Honan bean supply for their refinery and have despatched men to buy this season's crop. The amount purchased reached over 5,000 bales, which are awaiting transportation to Hankow by the Kin-Han railway more than a month without the slightest hope of any future amelioration of traffic conditions. The situation is alarming from the point of view of the continuation of their business.

(4) The British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association complain that there is an ever increasing insufficiency of goods and passenger accommodation on the railway and that large quantities of produce for export, and of coal for private and industrial use in this district, are unable to come down the line owing to lack of rolling stock.

(5) A British firm complains that from 30 to 40,000 bags of sesamum seed, of which they are anxious to obtain delivery, have been accumulating at the collecting centers in Honan for months past and cannot be moved owing to the impossibility of securing cars for the purpose. The centers specified in particular are Lowanho, Linying, Seeping, Suiping, Tsumatien.

(6) A British shipping company states that for the past year they have experienced perpetual difficulty in securing delivery of coal contracted for owing to the chronic shortage of wagons, causing them much inconvenience and anxiety. Further that the Chinese charterers of one of their ships for coastal trade are trying to cancel their agreement owing to the impossibility of getting the produce they wish to export down from up-country owing to the inadequate service provided by the Kin-Han railway.

(7) The Fu Chung Corporation affirm that they are unable to fulfil their coal contracts in this district, some of which are very large, owing to the constantly recurring shortage of trucks for transportation of their coal from the mines to Hankow.

Many other complaints of a general nature, similar to the above, have reached the members of the Consular Body from various sources, public and private, and it is felt that this nuisance is proving a very real detriment to the trade of the port and the welfare of the community.

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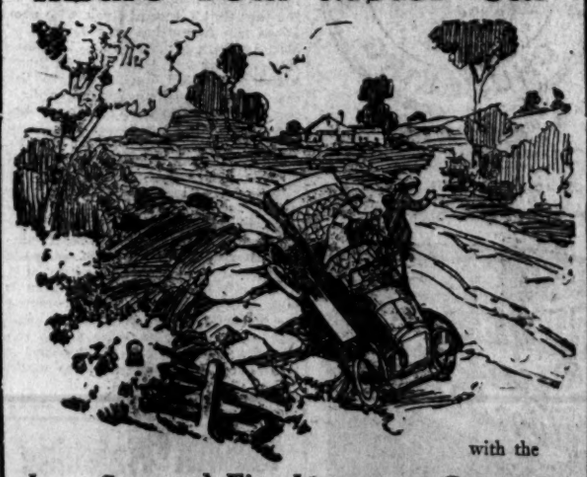

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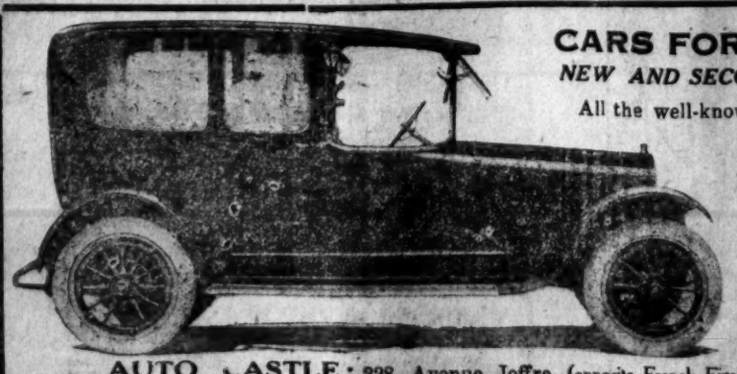

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

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THE public is respectfully notified that owing to insufficient accommodation for numerous passengers on our through mail trains, a daily Limited Express Train in addition to the through mail trains will be put into service each way on this line on and from 15th March, 1919, effecting connections with Peking-Mukden and Shanghai-Nanking Line trains. From same date the times for the existing through mail trains will be altered as stated below.

The Limited Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class sleeping, dining and 3rd class cars.

The Down Limited Express Train will leave Tientsin-East (Settlement Station) at 11.30 a.m. arriving Pukow (Nanking) at 1.00 p.m. the following day, connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 14.

The Up Limited Express Train will leave Pukow at 3.30 p.m. arriving Tientsin-Central at 4.31 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

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Charges for Berth Tickets on the Limited Express Trains will be $5.00 per ticket for the 1st and $3.00 per ticket for the 2nd class.

For Berth and Express Extra Tickets silver dollars only will be accepted, while for passenger tickets Peking notes of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China may be accepted for the time being.

Each 1st class passenger will be allowed to book not more than two 3rd class tickets and each 2nd class passenger not more than one for their servants, who must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets.

Owing to limited 3rd class accommodation on the Limited Express Trains, besides those accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers, only through 3rd class passengers holding Express Extra Tickets are allowed to travel on the Limited Express Trains.

Holders of Through Tickets and Return Tourist Tickets travelling by the Limited Express Trains will be required to pay for the Express Extra Tickets.

No free pass or reduced rate ticket are valid on the Limited Express Trains. Should any holder of such pass or tickets be discovered on the Limited Express Trains excess fare will be charged according to the Regulations.

Through Mail Trains are provided with 1st, 2nd, 3rd class and Buffet Cars, but without Sleeping accommodation.

The Down Through Mail Train will leave Tientsin-East at 9.45 a.m. arriving Pukow at 6.55 p.m. the following day connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 18.

The Up Through Mail Train will leave Pukow at 9.20 a.m. arriving Tientsin-East at 3.45 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Full time table will be advertised in due course.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 7th March, 1919.

21569

"MATZOS"

A moderate quantity is just landed. Those desirous of securing their supply for the approaching Passover Holidays, will please send in their orders at once to avoid disappointment.

Prices moderate.

RABBI JOSEPH MEYER,
23 Fearon Road.

21559

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB RACES

Weather permitting the Races will be held on Saturday 15th March, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.15 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price $1 each.

Tickets have been issued to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club.

There will be Pari-mutuels for Win and Place and Members' Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

21589

Union Church Literary and Social Guild

No meeting will take place tonight.

21583

BIRTHS and WEDDINGS

Keep Your Record
in
BABY RECORD
A record from infanthood for parents
WEDDING RECORD
For Brides and Bridegrooms and those engaged.
Only obtainable at
CHOW TZU-KONG,
111 Szechuen Road.

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 10th March, 1919, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Forty-five Tael cents per share, to be paid on 27th March, 1919, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.

21574

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE

During my temporary absence in Canada this office will be open for the receival of enquiries, etc., as usual. Information may be obtained in respect to Customs forms and tariffs, trade catalogues and school prospectuses, by applying to the Clerk in Charge.

J. W. ROSS,
Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Shanghai, March 10, 1919.

21570

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

130TH PRODUCTION

"The Gondoliers"

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
under the patronage of
Sir Everard and Lady Fraser
in aid of the
King's Fund
for
Disabled Soldiers

Thursday, March 13, 1919
at 8.45 p.m. sharp]

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

21479

UNCIVILISED HUMANITY

was taught to drown its animosities in the loving-cup and, as though the work was worthy of a blessing, in the various cities of Europe guilds became most powerful, and influential corporate bodies, pledged not only to keep the peace amongst their members, but to afford mutual aid and protection during the spread of culture and civilisation. The Worshipful Companies of the City of London still preserve the custom of the loving-cup, while in every Inn the cup of charity was freely passed about.

Elephant Head Peppermint

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Hardware for workshop, house-furnishing, office, kitchen and every other purpose. Send your orders to a reliable old-established firm, prompt despatch and satisfaction guaranteed.

TUNGSTEN

Our products are purified in our own concentrating plant with a guaranteed percentage of 65 and above.

Capable of producing 100 to 150 tons per month.

YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY CO.
P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai

21547

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1919, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 18th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, March 1, 1919.

21419

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358.

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

NEW SHIPMENT ARRIVED OF

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

(MODEL No. 3)

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

JUST ARRIVED

"EAGLE BRAND"
PILSENER BEER

SOLE AGENTS
THE CHINA TRADING CO.
79A. Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 286

21382.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

MASONIC CLUB

An "At Home" will be held at 8.45 p.m. on Saturday, the 15th instant. Members desirous of subscribing are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

21527

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian Lessons. State terms to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

21567 M.12.

EXPERIENCED Russian lady teacher, with knowledge of French and piano, will accept one or two pupils, of good family, in the district of Route Pottier. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

21561 M.13.

WANTED: Teacher to give piano lessons. Reply stating terms, to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

21551 M.12.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, small bedroom, preferably furnished, in Central or Quinsan Garden district. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

21525

WANTED, unfurnished flat for two. Hongkew district preferred. Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

21564 M.12.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms, front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in select neighborhood, newly furnished flat, comprising two adjoining large rooms bounded by verandah, private bathroom attached. Excellent kitchen, tennis, telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

CENTRAL: To let, a furnished room with balcony, without board, for gentleman only. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

21588 M.14.

TO LET, Central (in quiet location), large, cool and well-furnished room with board, for $160 for two. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

21566 M.15.

COMFORTABLE rooms to let, in Western district, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Nice and quiet locality. Board optional. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

21551 M.12.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED at once, experienced stenographer for correspondence work. China Continuation Committee, 5 Quinsan Gardens.

21580 M.13.

WANTED an experienced stenographer and filing clerk. Apply giving experience and references, to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Young man experienced in office work and accounting. Must have initiative. Excellent opportunity for the right person. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

21590 M.14.

APPLICANTS for the position of an assistant manager for a leading hotel invited. Applicants must be unmarried. State age, previous experience and salary required. Copies only of credentials should be forwarded. Good future prospects for a steady, energetic and reliable man. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

21562 M.12.

KULING ESTATE: Wanted, a man for out-door work, including transport service. Knowledge of spoken Chinese indispensable. For particulars, apply John Berkin, Hon. Sec., Kuling Council, Kuling.

21549 M.12.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Chinese stenographer and typist desires employment. Good credentials. Salary expected, $50. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.

21579 M.12.

AFTER 5 p.m., Chinese offers services as secretary, translator, proofreader or teacher. Apply 229, Yee Pin Lee, Paoshan Road.

21573 M.12.

EXPERIENCED analytical chemist (Chinese), possessing good knowledge of metallurgy, wishes position; moderate salary expected. Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 6 Kiangse Road.

21553 M.23.

POSITION WANTED by energetic young man as general office assistant. Please apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

21540 M.15.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

LOST

LOST: Skunk neck fur Monday night between Apollo Theatre and Soochow Creek on Szechuen Road. Reward if returned to Mrs. Donald, 5 Jinkee Road.

21578 M.13.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished boarding-house, 11 rooms, monthly rent Mex. $185. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

21562

111 AVENUE ROAD, detached house with garden and stable. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.

21572 M.16.

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, complete contents of a five-roomed house, absolutely modern, and in excellent condition. Apply by letter, to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

21571 M.16.

FOR SALE, furniture and household effects of ten rooms; excellent opportunity for boarding house. House to let. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

21562

WANTED, one second-hand Smith-flyer, with hood and accessories, in good running order. Must be cheap. State price. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.

21557 M.12.

FOR SALE, fur coat, otter, with beaver collar. Exceptional bargain at $300. Owner leaving Shanghai. Can be seen at Tom's Tailor Shop, 3 Miller Road.

21565 M.12.

FOR SALE, one piano by Robinson, in very good condition. Almost new. Moderate price. Apply to Mr. Fogarini, 73 Range Road.

21539 M.12.

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21436

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

CONTINUE TO MAKE AN ARMY FOR CHINA

Japan's Share In National Defense Organisation Not Affected

OLD PLAN TO STICK

Three Divisions To Be Formed And Scattered Through Country; Concessions From China

Tokio, February 28.—That the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement, concluded in view of the need of co-operation between the two nations to ward off the enemy should become null and void, after order in Siberia is restored, is the opinion of the Jiji. But the Chinese Government desires that Article 7, concluded and signed on May 16, 1918, concerning the supply of arms and material for arms necessary for the mutual defense purposes, the clause regarding the two nations, be continued.

General Tuan Chi-jui, of the War Participation Bureau, and his associates are of the opinion the three divisions of the army organisation of which had been started after the agreement was reached should be made the permanent National Defense Army of China, to be supplemented from time to time with additional strength, so that the men of that army may be distributed throughout China in due time, to replace the individual armies under military governors of different provinces. At the same time, the system of military governorship should be abolished, General Tuan suggests, so that the long-pending problem of military reorganisation of China can be carried out.

Cannot Manufacture Arms

But the manufacture of arms cannot be successfully carried out in China at present, so that the Northern militarists in China also want the contract with the Taihei Kumiai continued, whereby the Chinese Government is to secure needed arms and ammunition. This wish, however, has been cut short, because of the decision of the Japanese Government to see that the supply of arms and ammunition by the Taihei Kumiai be confined to that of Y.30,000,000 worth contracted for as the first instalment. The Japanese Government fears that any further shipment may cause a hitch in the Shanghai Conference.

The supplying of arms is to be postponed until peace is established in China after the Shanghai Conference. This attitude was made known through the Taihei Kumiai to the Chinese Government.

While the plan of establishment of the National Army of China is thus postponed, it is considered a desirable thing to prosecute the plan, which has been pending in China for many years. The Imperial Japanese Government, especially the general staff of the army, intends to see that the clause regarding the supplying of arms in exchange for material is made a permanent agreement between the two nations. Lieutenant-General Saito of the Japanese army general staff and Major-General Adzuma, military attache to the Japanese Legation in Peking, have been instructed by the Japanese General to negotiate in regard to that matter with the military authorities of the Chinese Government.

China's Contribution

The exact nature of the negotiations cannot be published as yet, says the Jiji, but the journal understands that the negotiations are being carried on in Peking along the lines as suggested toward the end of 1917, briefly as follows:

1. An arsenal shall be established in Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai to be jointly conducted by China and Japan, with Japanese expert engineers and material supplied.
2. The Chinese Government shall purchase direct from the said arsenal or from Japan for ten consecutive years hereafter arms and ammunition to the amount of Y.300,000,000, that is Y.30,000,000 annually.
3. During that period of ten years, China shall not place any restrictions upon the exportation of iron to Japan.
4. The money needed for expenses of the Chinese Government in making purchases of arms shall be loaned in the form of temporary advances from Japan, that is the Taihei Kumiai.
5. Until the Chinese Government shall have completed the payment for the foregoing purchases, Japan shall have the priority claim of supplying arms to China.

Recruiting Progresses

While thus the negotiations are being carried on regarding a revision of a part of the agreement, the plan of establishing the National Army of China is going on quite independently of the negotiations. General Chi Tung-fang, commander of the First Division, is consulting with General Hsu Hsu-cheng, of the War Participation Bureau, and General Kin Yun-fang, the minister of war, in regard to the establishment of the army. Major-General Banzai of the Japanese army, a military adviser to the Chinese Government, is to be requested to be the chief in command of the training of the army. General Ma Liang of the Second Division and General Chen Wen-yung of the Third Division are going back and forth in Shantung, Honan, and other provinces to recruit men for service in the new army.

Complete In Two Months

The training of officers is to be done by a new training school to be established in Peking in addition to the one already existing. Lieutenant Tsuchi of the infantry of the Japanese army with five corporals under him, who have recently arrived in Peking, and other Japanese officers, totaling 12, will be engaged as instructors of officers of the National Defense Army of China, and they are now engaged in the work.

Besides, 204 horses purchased from the Japanese army in Mukden some time with Major General Banzai witnessing the purchase, have already arrived in Peking in the early part of this month, by way of the Peking-Mukden railway. Even if the Taihei Kumiai stops supplying arms and ammunition, for the time being, no inconvenience will be felt in carrying out the plan of establishing the army of three divisions. Unless the Chinese Government itself gives up the plan of its own accord, the National Defense Army of three divisions will be fait accompli within two months, says the Jiji.

Northcliffe To Shift Newspaper Burdens?

Unconfirmed Report of Resignation of Chairmanship—Seeking Health in France

London, January 27.—Lord Northcliffe, according to The Sunday Evening Telegram, has resigned the Chairmanship of the Associated Newspapers, Limited, the company which publishes The Daily Mail, The Evening News, and The Weekly Dispatch, and is to be succeeded by Thomas Marlowe, editor of The Daily Mail. Lord Northcliffe is in the south of France for the benefit of his health, and in answer to inquiries at The Daily Mail office, the correspondent of The New York Times was told that no information could be given on the business matters of the concern. Stress was laid upon the word "business," and it is the general opinion in Fleet Street that the change, if it occurs, will have to do with only the business management of the company.

Lord Northcliffe has suffered from recurrent throat trouble for some time, and has been obliged to leave London every now and then for the country or the seashore. When he went to France, January 7, The Daily Mail announced: "His doctors think it will be necessary for him to remain there some months. No correspondence can be forwarded."

It is not believed that Lord Northcliffe, when he returns, will relinquish the active management of the editorial policy of his newspapers. In spite of the large amount of time he has given during the war to public affairs, he was in very close touch with his papers until his departure for France, and it is assumed that, even if he gives up the routine work connected with the business side of his publications, he will still be as prominent a journalistic figure as ever.

Allied Trade Is Hurt By Kinhan Troubles

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese military authorities, are said to be at the root of this state of affairs, the Consular Body came to the conclusion that their best course in dealing with this question was to provide Your Excellency with details of specific instances of complaints against the railway authorities, without expressing an opinion as to, or seeking to determine, which was the most potent cause underlying the trouble. I have the honor accordingly to draw your attention to the following cases of hardship experienced in dealing with the railway:

(1) A Japanese firm, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., state that, owing to the requirements of the military on the Chengchow-Hankow section of the line, the railway authorities refused to carry cargo until the beginning of November, when at the urgent request of the consignors, they agreed to devote only three or four cars for the purpose. Even this arrangement broke down in the middle of November, when the Japan Cotton Trading Company filed a petition with the head office of the railway and secured the privilege of using two cars a day, which continued until December 8, when the privilege was suddenly withdrawn without notice.

(2) The Japanese firm, the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., state that at the beginning of October last they had large quantities of cotton lying at Chengchow for shipment to Hankow, partly Shensi cotton which they had bought up since the previous winter and stored there over half a year on account of the civil strife, and partly 1,500 bales of the same cotton, bought in Chengchow itself in September, of which they were subsequently compelled to cancel, at a substantial loss, 1,000 bales, owing to lack of facilities for railway transportation. During October they repeatedly requested the railway authorities for accommodation, but in vain, and not a single car was given until the latter part of November. From November 20 to the end of that month they obtained only 9 cars and from December 1 to December 12 19 cars, in spite of their strenuous efforts to obtain more. From December 12 they have been absolutely unable to make any consignments whatever, while they have 1,700 bales at their disposal in Changchow alone. Meanwhile the native express companies have raised their charges 10 per cent.

(3) A Japanese firm, The Sino-Japan Oil Refining Co., Ltd., state that they rely upon the Honan bean supply for their refinery and have despatched men to buy this season's crop. The amount purchased reached over 5,000 bales, which are awaiting transportation to Hankow by the Kin-Han railway more than a month without the slightest hope of any future amelioration of traffic conditions. The situation is alarming from the point of view of the continuation of their business.

(4) The British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association complain that there is an ever increasing insufficiency of goods and passenger accommodation on the railway and that large quantities of produce for export, and of coal for private and industrial use in this district, are unable to come down the line owing to lack of rolling stock.

(5) A British firm complains that from 30 to 40,000 bags of sesamim seed, of which they are anxious to obtain delivery, have been accumulating at the collecting centers in Honan for months past and cannot be moved owing to the impossibility of securing cars for the purpose. The centers specified in particular are Lowanho, Lingying, Seeping, Suiping, Tsumatien.

(6) A British shipping company states that for the past year they have experienced perpetual difficulty in securing delivery of coal contracted for owing to the chronic shortage of wagons, causing them much inconvenience and anxiety. Further that the Chinese charterers of one of their ships for coastal trade are trying to cancel their agreement owing to the impossibility of getting the produce they wish to export down from up-country owing to the inadequate service provided by the Kin-Han railway.

(7) The Fu Chung Corporation affirm that they are unable to fulfil their coal contracts in this district, some of which are very large, owing to the constantly recurring shortage of trucks for transportation of their coal from the mines to Hankow.

Many other complaints of a general nature, similar to the above, have reached the members of the Consular Body from various sources, public and private, and it is felt that this nuisance is proving a very real detriment to the trade of the port and the welfare of the community.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

NOTICE

Owing to the termination of the lease of our premises and the continuance of our

Jewellery Department

only, we are offering unprecedented bargains in our entire

Fancy Goods Department

which will besold at actual costl prices. This stock consists of **Silver Ware, Porcelain Vases and Statues, Cut Glass, Clocks, Etc., Etc.**

SENNET FRÈRES

32a Nanking Road

Wherever You Go— Go on Goodyear Tyres

Goodyear Tyres outwear, outdistance and outeconomize most others.

They have unusual inherent resiliency, strength and durability.

They are made to satisfy and protect users—not to be sold at a low competitive price.

Undoubtedly they are the most efficient tyres known for delivering long mileage at low ultimate cost, however, and that is what counts.

We recommend that you fit the famous All-Weather Tread "Goodyears" to your car and watch results.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE

FAR EASTERN DIVISION INC.

'Phone, Central 608

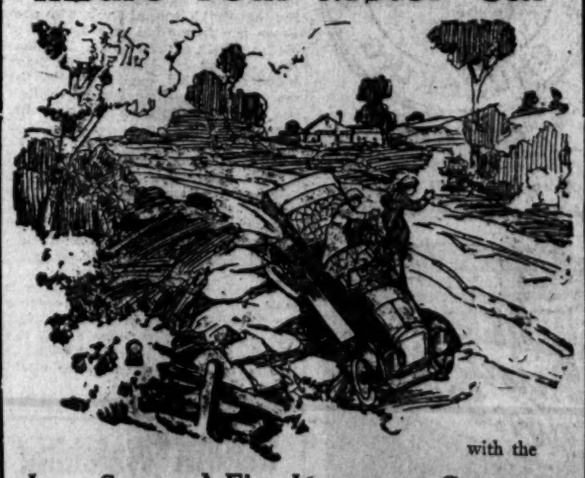
Also obtainable at our sub-agent

Fei Lung Garage

'Phone, Central 4133

GOODYEAR

Insure Your Motor-Car



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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Placed First

in order of merit by doctors, nurses, and mothers, throughout the world; prescribed by British doctors for 35 years; used in British military and civil hospitals and convalescent homes; ordered by the British, Indian, Canadian and Australian Red Cross, etc. This is the record of

BENGER'S Food

For Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

Different from other foods and most highly nutritive. Invaluable in illness and convalescence.

From "*A System of Diet and Dietetics*" (p. 226).

"Benger's Food is in my opinion the most valuable proprietary food on the market. It is a valuable food in typhoid fever, gastric and intestinal troubles," etc.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, England.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt Street.

During the War

10,000 Oliver Typewriters

were bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Give & Take

"Brilliant" wire lamps

Give more light and take less current.

Obtainable from the principal electrical dealers or from

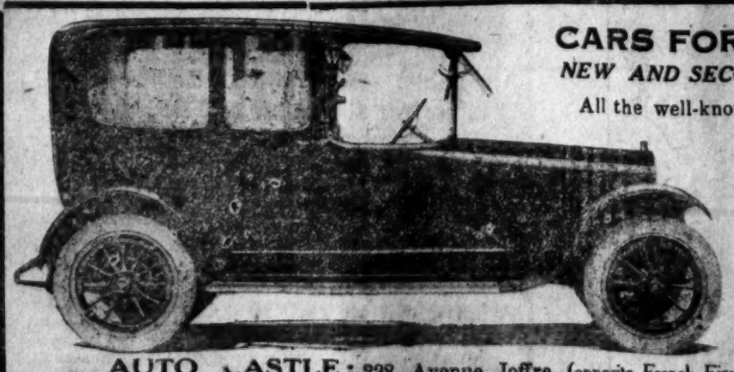
TOKYO ELECTRIC CO.,

Show Room

P364 Nanking Road.

'Phone: Central 4907

A-51



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NEW AND SECONDHAND

All the well-known makes

2, 4, 6 & 8 Cylinde

TRIAL TRIPS may be arranged by appointment

'Phone: Central 402

AUTO CASTLE: 228, Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1919

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 286.

TRAIN SERVICE (194/34)

THE public is respectfully notified that owing to insufficient accommodation for numerous passengers on our through mail trains, a daily Limited Express Train in addition to the through mail trains will be put into service each way on this line on and from 15th March, 1919, effecting connections with Peking-Mukden and Shanghai-Nanking Line trains. From same date the times for the existing through mail trains will be altered as stated below.

The Limited Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class sleeping, dining and 3rd class cars.

The Down Limited Express Train will leave Tientsin-East (Settlement Station) at 11.30 a.m. arriving Pukow (Nanking) at 1.00 p.m. the following day, connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 14.

The Up Limited Express Train will leave Pukow at 3.30 p.m. arriving Tientsin-Central at 4.31 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Passengers travelling on Limited Express Trains will be required to hold, besides passenger tickets, Express Extra Tickets, the fares of which are as follows:

For a distance from 1–300 miles:
1st class at $2.00
2nd class at..... $1.20
3rd class at..... $0.60

For a distance from 301–650 miles:
1st class at $4.00
2nd class at..... $2.50
3rd class at..... $1.25

The booking of passenger tickets for the Limited Express Trains are confined only to the following stations; namely, Tientsin-East, Tientsin-Central, Tientsin-West, Tsangchow, Techow, Tsinanfu, Taianfu, Yenchowfu, Lincheng, Hsuchowfu, Pengpu, Chuchow, Pukow and Siakwan. While at Chufou the Limited Express Trains will not stop unless there are passengers to come on or leave the trains.

Charges for Berth Tickets on the Limited Express Trains will be $5.00 per ticket for the 1st and $3.00 per ticket for the 2nd class.

For Berth and Express Extra Tickets silver dollars only will be accepted, while for passenger tickets Peking notes of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China may be accepted for the time being.

Each 1st class passenger will be allowed to book not more than two 3rd class tickets and each 2nd class passenger not more than one for their servants, who must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets.

Owing to limited 3rd class accommodation on the Limited Express Trains, besides those accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers, only through 3rd class passengers holding Express Extra Tickets are allowed to travel on the Limited Express Trains.

Holders of Through Tickets and Return Tourist Tickets travelling by the Limited Express Trains will be required to pay for the Express Extra Tickets.

No free pass or reduced rate ticket are valid on the Limited Express Trains. Should any holder of such pass or tickets be discovered on the Limited Express Trains excess fare will be charged according to the Regulations.

Through Mail Trains are provided with 1st, 2nd, 3rd class and Buffet Cars, but without Sleeping accommodation.

The Down Through Mail Train will leave Tientsin-East at 9.45 a.m. arriving Pukow at 6.55 p.m. the following day connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 18.

The Up Through Mail Train will leave Pukow at 9.20 a.m. arriving Tientsin-East at 8.45 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Full time table will be advertised in due course.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 7th March, 1919.

21569

"MATZOS"

A moderate quantity is just landed. Those desirous of securing their supply for the approaching Passover Holidays, will please send in their orders at once to avoid disappointment.

Prices moderate.

RABBI JOSEPH MEYER,
23 Fearon Road.

21559

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB RACES

Weather permitting the Races will be held on Saturday 15th March, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.15 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price $1 each.

Tickets have been issued to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club.

There will be Pari-mutuels for Win and Place and Members' Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club,

21589

Union Church Literary and Social Guild

No meeting will take place tonight.

21583

BIRTHS and WEDDINGS

Keep Your Record
in
BABY RECORD
A record from infanthood for parents
WEDDING RECORD
For Brides and Bridegrooms and those engaged.
Only obtainable at
CHOW TZU-KONG,
111 Szechuen Road.

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 10th March, 1919, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Forty-five Tael cents per share, to be paid on 27th March, 1919, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.

21574

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE

During my temporary absence in Canada this office will be open for the receival of enquiries, etc., as usual. Information may be obtained in respect to Customs forms and tariffs, trade catalogues and school prospectuses, by applying to the Clerk in Charge.

J. W. ROSS,
Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Shanghai, March 10, 1919.

21570

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180TH PRODUCTION

"The Gondoliers"

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
under the patronage of
Sir Everard and Lady Fraser
in aid of the
King's Fund
for
Disabled Soldiers

Thursday, March 13, 1919
at 8.45 p.m. sharp.

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

21479

UNCIVILISED HUMANITY

was taught to drown its animosities in the loving-cup and, as though the work was worthy of a blessing, in the various cities of Europe guilds became most powerful, and influential corporate bodies, pledged not only to keep the peace amongst their members, but to afford mutual aid and protection during the spread of culture and civilisation. The Worshipful Companies of the City of London still preserve the custom of the loving-cup, while in every Inn the cup of charity was freely passed about.

Elephant Head Peppermint

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Hardware for workshop, house-furnishing, office, kitchen and every other purpose. Send your orders to a reliable old-established firm, prompt despatch and satisfaction guaranteed.

TUNGSTEN

Our products are purified in our own concentrating plant with a guaranteed percentage of 65 and above.

Capable of producing 100 to 150 tons per month.

YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY CO.
P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai

21547

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1919, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 18th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, March 1, 1919.

21419

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358.

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

NEW SHIPMENT ARRIVED OF

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS

(MODEL No. 3)

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

JUST ARRIVED

"EAGLE BRAND"
PILSENER BEER

SOLE AGENTS
THE CHINA TRADING CO.
79A. Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 286

21382.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

MASONIC CLUB

An "At Home" will be held at 8.45 p.m. on Saturday, the 15th instant. Members desirous of subscribing are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

21527

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian Lessons. State terms to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

21567 M.12.

EXPERIENCED Russian lady teacher, with knowledge of French and piano, will accept one or two pupils, of good family, in the district of Route Pottier. Apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

21561 M.13.

WANTED: Teacher to give piano lessons. Reply stating terms to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

21551 M.12.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, small bedroom, preferably furnished, in Central or Quinsan Garden district. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

21526

WANTED, unfurnished flat for two. Hongkew district preferred. Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

21564 M.12

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in select neighborhood, newly furnished flat, comprising two adjoining large rooms bounded by verandah, private bathroom attached. Excellent kitchen, tennis, telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

CENTRAL: To let, a furnished room with balcony, without board, for gentleman only. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

21588 M.14.

TO LET, Central (in quiet location), large, cool and well-furnished room with board, for $160 for two. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

21566 M.15.

COMFORTABLE rooms to let, in Western district, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Nice and quiet locality. Board optional. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

21551 M.12.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED at once, experienced stenographer for correspondence work. China Continuation Committee, 5 Quinsan Gardens.

21580 M.13.

WANTED an experienced stenographer and filing clerk. Apply giving experience and references. to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Young man experienced in office work and accounting. Must have initiative. Excellent opportunity for the right person. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

21580 M.14.

APPLICANTS for the position of an assistant manager for a leading hotel invited. Applicants must be unmarried. State age, previous experience and salary required. Copies only of credentials should be forwarded. Good future prospects for a steady, energetic and reliable man. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

21563 M.13.

KULING ESTATE: Wanted, a man for out-door work, including transport service. Knowledge of spoken Chinese indispensable. For particulars, apply John Berkin, Hon. Sec., Kuling Council, Kuling.

21549 M.12.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Chinese stenographer and typist desires employment. Good credentials. Salary expected, $50. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.

21579 M.12.

AFTER 5 p.m., Chinese offers services as secretary, translator, proofreader or teacher. Apply 229, Yee Pin Lee, Paoshan Road.

21573 M.12.

EXPERIENCED analytical chemist (Chinese), possessing good knowledge of metallurgy, wishes position; moderate salary expected. Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 6 Kiangse Road.

21553 M.23.

POSITION WANTED by energetic young man as general office assistant. Please apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

21540 M.15.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

LOST

LOST: Skunk neck fur Monday night between Apollo Theatre and Soochow Creek on Szechuen Road. Reward if returned to Mrs. Donald, 5 Jinkee Road.

21578 M.13.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished boarding-house, 11 rooms, monthly rent Mex. $185. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

21562

111 AVENUE ROAD, detached house with garden and stable. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.

21572 M.16.

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, complete contents of a five-roomed house, absolutely modern, and in excellent condition. Apply by letter, to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

21571 M.16.

FOR SALE, furniture and household effects of ten rooms; excellent opportunity for boarding house. House to let. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

21562

WANTED, one second-hand Smith-flyer, with hood and accessories, in good running order. Must be cheap. State price. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.

21557 M.12.

FOR SALE, fur coat, otter, with beaver collar. Exceptional bargain at $300. Owner leaving Shanghai. Can be seen at Tom's Tailor Shop, 3 Miller Road.

21585 M.12.

FOR SALE, one piano by Robinson, in very good condition. Almost new. Moderate price. Apply to Mr. Fogarini, 73 Range Road.

21539 M.12.

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21436

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 11, 1919

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/6 = Tls. 4.44
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $6.13
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 107 = Tls. 93.46
@ 72.5 = Mex. $128.91
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.2375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 280
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1875
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Bar Silver ..... 47⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 25.93
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/7
London ..... Demand 4/7⅛
India ..... T.T. 306
Paris ..... T.T. 596
Paris ..... Demand 599
New York ..... T.T. 109
New York ..... Demand 109⅛
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 46½
Batavia ..... T.T. 266
Singapore ..... T.T. 51⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/8
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/9⅛
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9⅛
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 627
New York .....o/d. Docy. 110⅛
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 114⅛

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,600 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $8.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March

„	1 @ 60⅜	Francs	6.79
„	0.81 @ 111⅛	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 46⅛	Yen	2.42
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.92
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„	1 @ —	Roubles	—
Hk. Tls.	3.83 @ 4/8⅛		£1

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 11, 1919

BUSINESS DONE

Official

S.M.C. 1918 Debs. 7% @ Tls. 96.50
Hall and Holtz Debs. Tls. 85.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 9.40 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 9.80 June
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 92.50 March
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 18.25
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 18.00 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.50 March

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 9.85 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 11, 1919

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Ziangbe Tls. 5.00 chah.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, March 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 64.00
4 percent 1917 ..... 73.10
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 73.35
5 percent 90.75

Oriental Cotton Spinning And Weaving Co.

The annual general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the Yangtsze Insurance building. In the absence, through illness, of Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Mr. R. Ure Hummel occupied the chair, supported by Mr. W. A. Argent. Shareholders representing 16,500 shares were present. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:

"As the report and accounts for the year which ended on December 31 have been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

"As I pointed out to you at our last annual meeting, the indirect losses resulting from the fire, which occurred in the Autumn of 1917, would adversely affect the working of 1918, and in view of this I think the actual result cannot but be considered satisfactory, especially as the company has been deprived of the use of the godowns destroyed by fire for the entire period under review. The new godowns, etc., should be completed in about a month and a considerable saving in coolie hire, storage, etc., should then be possible. Owing to the destruction of our mill stores by the fire, we were compelled to replace these to a great extent locally at retail prices. Our outlay during the year on this score has been extremely heavy, amounting to $74,106.74, which amount is Taels 28,199.71 in excess of what was spent in 1917. This increased cost has also, of course, had to come out of the working account, which has further been debited with all expenses incurred on the upkeep of plant, machinery, etc.

"Stocks of yarn and cotton have been taken into the account at actual cost prices, which compare favorably with market values on December 31.

"During the past eighteen months, several inquiries were received from Japanese sources for permission to inspect the mill, with a view to purchasing the same, but as no offers were forthcoming, instructions have since been given that no further permits for the inspection of the company's premises are to be issued. The general managers have repeatedly been asked to name a price for the sale of the company as a going concern, but as your directors saw no reason why the company should dispose of its property and go into liquidation, no figure was named. One of the parties has recently asked for a seat on the Board. Your directors thought, however, that since this is a British company, it is desirable the board be confined to gentlemen of British nationality.

"With regard to the prospects of the coming year, I am glad to say that our entire production has been sold until June, and cotton covered there against at prices which leave a very handsome margin of profit, so that we have every reason to look forward to a good year.

"Before sitting down, I shall be pleased to answer any questions which the shareholders may like to put to me."

A shareholder made inquiry as to the amount of the bank overdraft and was referred by the chair to the secretary for exact details.

The following resolutions were then passed:

That the report and accounts for the twelve months ending December 31, 1918, as presented be passed and that the balance at credit of profit and loss account, amounting to Tls 269,469.02, be apportioned as follows:

	Tls.
Dividend Tls. 2.50 per share on 20,000 shares...	50,000.00
Allot to depreciation	75,000.00
General managers' commission	10,449.63
Balance carried forward to next account	134,019.39
	Tls. 269,469.02

Proposed by Mr. Hummel, seconded by Mr. Argent.

That Messrs. G. A. Richardson and R. Ure Hummel be re-elected directors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. M. Simmons, seconded by Mr. Joseph.

That Mr. E. A. Mackay be re-elected auditor for the company at a fee of Tls. 750.—Proposed by Mr. M. Wolfers, seconded by Mr. H. H. Read.

Shanghai And Hongkew Wharf Pays Four Taels

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning in the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. Mr. John Johnstone occupied the chair and there were also present Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, J. W. C. Bonnar and E. C. Richards, directors, Mr. J. J. Dunne, secretary, and shareholders representing 6,144 shares. After the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report had been read the chairman said:

Gentlemen, I am asked to apologise for the absence of one of your directors, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, but, as he is very well engaged at the moment attending to the shipment of our enemies I have no doubt you will gladly excuse him for not being in attendance this morning.

The report and accounts have been in your hands for the last three weeks and, following the usual custom, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

Including the amount brought forward from 1917, which was larger than usual, the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account is Tls. 223,890.40 as against Tls. 218,516.83 last year. The balance of Working Account, however, is rather less than last year, which is mainly due to a falling off in vessels using the wharves. Home and coal steamers show a decline in number of no less than 87, while coasting tonnage has been on about the average of the past few years. Another decrease in revenue is from declining earnings on the storage of import cargo, but this has been about counterbalanced from storage on export cargo held up owing to lack of tonnage, etc., also from an increase in both the quantity of coal stored and the rate of storage thereon.

During 1918 we defended a friendly action brought against us by the Shanghai Municipal Council in the Supreme Court for payment of Land Tax on the Shengko spaces fronting the wharves on this side of the river, the result being that we are saved having to pay Land Tax on the Shangko area which is not used by us or covered by our pontoons.

The area freed from taxation is some 26 mow, but the increased assessment which applies as from 1917, more than counteracts the saving.

In view of the desirability of having the native staff close at hand for night work, or in the event of fire, and also living under healthier conditions, we have erected for them new modern re-inforced concrete quarters on the company's land fronting Broadway.

The quarters that were formerly occupied by the Chinese staff were rented for them by the company at a cost of Tls. 5,427.00 per annum. The cost of the new quarters is some Tls. 56,000.00, and after allowing for interest, charges and depreciation we expect to effect a slight saving on the rental paid hitherto.

During the year we have redeemed at a discount Tls. 7,400 debentures, and with opportunity and available funds we shall continue to do so.

We were compelled to exceed last year's estimate for repairs by Tls. 11,432.65. For the coming year provision has been made for an expenditure of Tls. 30,000, which I hope will prove sufficient for ordinary repairs.

With regard to future development. Now that the war has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and we may reasonably look forward to an increase of business owing to the early release of coast and ocean tonnage, it becomes increasingly necessary to replace some of our older godowns with modern buildings embracing all the latest labor and time saving appliances, thus enabling us to handle ships with greater despatch.

Considerable sums of money will be required for this purpose and it will remain for the directors to decide how best these can be raised.

The most obvious way of doing so will be to sell portions of our property which do not pay their way and which we can, so far as it is humanly possible to foretell, very well do without, both now or in the near future.

To the bona fide shareholder such a sale will not cause comment as he will know that the money thus raised will be utilised to build up and strengthen the profit earning parts of our property in which he is genuinely interested.

As regards prospects for the coming year. The release of further coast and ocean going steamers leads us to hope that we may see a very welcome increase in our business in the near future.

There is just one other matter which I would like to touch upon before I close these remarks. The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's a concern which is entirely dependent on the continued prosperity of shipping and principally British shipping at that.

Our future depends to a large extent on the return of vessels which, since the war commenced, have played an all prominent part in the operations leading to the ultimate undoing of the Hun.

These ships, gentlemen, have, as you are aware, sailed under the command of their regular officers, men who through age or by nature of their employment in the East were not always best fitted to engage in the arduous service they were called upon to perform under altered conditions.

Their services were as freely offered as they were accepted and I would like it put on record that this meeting fully appreciates the services that these gallant men have rendered to the civilised world and this far flung center of British trade, whence a large number of them have gone forward to offer themselves.

The chairman said he would be pleased to answer any questions and none being asked the following resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

That the report and accounts be passed and that a dividend of Tls. 4 per share be declared for the year ended December 31, 1918.—Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Wrightson.

That Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, J. W. C. Bonnar, E. C. Richards, H. A. J. Macray and the senior representative of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., be re-elected directors for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. R. H. Elias and seconded by Mr. G. H. Potts.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. C. R. Shaw and seconded by Mr. G. H. Potts.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1242
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

Electric Cooking

THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the:—
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

CONGOLEUM RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.
of San Francisco
IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
Are now located at
No. 10 THE BUND
Telephone: Central 3083
Cable address "SIMMONS"

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."
DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS
"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"
Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers
The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow
Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
'Phones 1606 & 1608

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Ex. fees 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	22??	1980	1020
1925	635	.	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1955	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	640	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1930	1645	700
	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200	. .	1040

Local 8.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	.	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1603
745	2145	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1133	124	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	419	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	2137	938
1801	752	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1748	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1725	1813
1039	1051	—	266	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	1453	1543
1300	1318	—	.	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1152	1311
1315	1336	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1617	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	848	1032
1618	1638	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	630	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
650	1857	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1443
1206	2345	—	.	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1423
1657	413	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	923
1843	600	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Fast 5.
720		. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1628
1439		. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	910

Yenchowfu-Tsaingchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsaohsang Branch Line			
930	1350	2100	d. Yenchowfu a.	600	1120	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1022	1440	2220	a. Tsaingchow d.	528	1215	1908	a. Tsaohsang d.

810	1410	2100
708	1300	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jaofield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.33	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tokwah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.16	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changpu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changpu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Tokzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....		10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soochow ..... dep.	....		10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jaofield ..... dep.	....		10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....		11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
C. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,980,000

Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 2,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,273,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中華學行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelíot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

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B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

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Siccawei Weather Report

Tuesday, March 11, 1919.

Remarks on the 10.—The weather overcast in the morning, is gradually impreving during the day and clears up at night. Strong Noretherly winds to the South of the 30th parallel. The barometers have risen in Eastern China; they have fallen in the North.

Morning of the 11.—Fine weather. Barometer moderately falling but still considerably above the average.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	30.35	30.25
Variation for 24 hrs. .	−0.11	−0.25
Variation for 12 hrs. .	−0.08	−0.19
Wind—Direction	ENE	SE
Wind—Miles per hour	4.3	16.8
Temperature (Fahr.) .	37°6	46°2
Humidity	88	67
Nebulosity 0-10	4	3
Rainfall inches	—	—

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on March 11, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	„	40-45
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-25
Bananas	„	5-8
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	14-16
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	25-30
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-16
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	„	3-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	3-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	16-18
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	6-7
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.40-$2.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.35
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.60
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

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CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSITS
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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 18	—	New York via Panama	Bolton Castle	Br.	D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 20	—	San Francisco	Kina	Am.	R.D. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 2	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R.D. Co.
Apr. 4	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 8	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. —	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 21	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. —	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokuru Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
———	—	Marseilles	Luson Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. —	—	London, etc.	Navara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. —	—	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	—	London	Bendoran	Br.	G.I. & Co.
Mar. 17	—	Antwerp	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 20	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 31	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Apr. 3	—	London	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	Glen Line.
Apr. —	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 12	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 13	10.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	—	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 16	—	Manila via Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 16	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 16	—	Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 12	—	Newchwang	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	noon	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	D.L.	Chefoo & Dalny	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Mar. 14	9.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 14	2.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 15	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsang	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 18	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 14	D.L.	Hankow & Swatow	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, March 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, March 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, March 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, March 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, March 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Nganking**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, March 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Saturday, March 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, March 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, March 12**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwanglee**, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 13**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, March 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 3234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the M.B.K.'s Wharf on **Monday, March 24**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Hsinchang**, Captain Wm. Munro, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahkuei**, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on **Wednesday, March 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, March 12**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Wenchow**, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on **Thursday, March 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, March 25**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Mar.** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Alps Maru**, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday March 25**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Venezuela	April —	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 15
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Ecuador	April 5
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Colombia	May 3

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S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1
S.S. Santa Cruz	April —		

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

			arr.	leave
*ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	Mar. 22	M. 23
*ANDES MARU	(15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	April	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

			arr.	leave
ARABIA MARU	(18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Hamada,	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
MANILA MARU.	(20,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Apr. 14	Apr. 15

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons)	Capt. S. Jamane,	Apl. 1	Apl. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

SUWA MARU	(5,000 tons)	Capt. U. Iwamatsu,	Mar. 11	Mar. 13
KEELUNG MARU	(3,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Fukami,	Mar. 23	Mar. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUWA MARU	(5,000 tons)	Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Mar. 22	Mar. 24

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 15th

Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Japan	Mar. 22	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Monteagle †	Apr. 8	Empress of Japan*	May 6
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Japan	May 17	Monteagle*	May 31
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Russia	June 6

†Monteagle calls at Moji

*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 13-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 6
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND **"CHINA"** (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	APRIL	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR MANILA VIA HONGKONG

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	18th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	March 17
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamura,	March 31

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 1
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	March 14
YOMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	March 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	March 28

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	March 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Osaki,	March 19
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 23
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	March 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 15

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Kichimoto,	Mar. 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m.** on Friday

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Chefoo	Wenchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Hwahkuei	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Vladivostock and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tungting	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong	Hwahkuei	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostock and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, March 14.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	T'shima Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, March 15.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	E. of Asia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Manila direct	Venezuela	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Sunday, March 16.							
Hongkong	Inaba M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 17.							
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 6 a.m.; express mails at 6:30 a.m.; registered mails at 3 p.m.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 11 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11 —	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 11 —	Hongkong	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 11 —	Vladivostock	Tver	Rus.
Mar. 11 —	Marseilles, ports	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 11 —	Hongkong	Choysang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 11 —	Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi. L.&E.L. Co.
Mar. 11 —	River Ports	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11 —	River Ports	Tachi Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 11 —	Hongkong	Tean	Br. B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 11 —	River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11 —	Wuhu	Talshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11 —	Bombay, ports	Dilwara	Br. P.&O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11 —	Cruise	Adzuma	Jap.
Mar. 11 —	Cruise	Tokiwa	Jap.
Mar. 11 —	River Ports	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 11 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Mar. 11 —	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.
Mar. 11 —	Tientsin and Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 11 —	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Mar. 11 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG.

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22 —		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26 —		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2 —	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26 —		Medchuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7 —		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 17 —		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 14 —		Eleperanca	Am.	
Jan. 15 —		Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 15 —		Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 22 —	Dalny	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 22 —	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 23 —		Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 23 —	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30 —		Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 31 —	Hongkong	Kwantah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 12 —	Japan	Yoko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 14 —		Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15 —	Japan	Nore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 16 —	Hongkong	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16 —		Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 17 —	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17 —		Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19 —	Wuhu	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 20 —		Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21 —	Hongkong	Hwahkuei	Chi	B. & S.
Feb. 22 —	Japan	Taiei Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Feb. 24 —		Mikuni Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Feb. 25 —	Liverpoo, etc.	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 1 —	River ports	Kuling	Chi.	
Mar. 2 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 4 —	Wenchow	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Mar. 4 —	River ports	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4 —	Japan	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 6 —	Hongkong	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Mar. 9 —		Medrono	Br.	
Mar. 9 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 9 —	Hankow	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 9 —	Japan	Yenours Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 9 —	Japan	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 9 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 10 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10 —	River Ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10 —	River Ports	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Mar. 10 —	River Ports	Changon	Br.	G. & Co.
Mar. 10 —	River Ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 10 —	River Ports	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10 —	Foochow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 10 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Mar. 11 —	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 11 —	Hongkong	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 11 —	Vladivostock	Tver	Rus.	
Mar. 11 —	Marseilles, ports	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Mar. 11 —	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 11 —	Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	L.&E.L. Co.
Mar. 11 —	River Ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 11 —	River Ports	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 11 —	Hongkong	Tean	Br.	B. & S.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
			Kiangsi	Chi. gun-boat
			Litchoan	Chi. gun-boat
			Tsoutai	Chi. Cruiser
			Kansien	Chi. gun-boat
			Lienkien	Chi. gun-boat
			Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Chienan	Chi. gun-boat
	Nov. 15		Fukong	Chi. gun-boat
	Nov. 11		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
S P.	Dec. 21		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Scarab	Br. gun-boat
O D	Feb. 27		Suffolk	Br. Cruiser
B I	Mar. 6		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 6			

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang let Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left San Francisco on February 22 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 16 and will leave for Manila via Hongkong the same day.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Atreus and two P. and O. liners Nore and Novara with repatriating enemy subjects will leave for thier Rotterdam at daylight today.

The N.Y. K. s.s. Takeshima Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive today.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Yokohama yesterday and is expected to leave for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Wenchow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sufyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomoro.w

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru will leave for Moji, and Osaka this morning at seven o'clock.

The R.V.F. s.s. Penza is expected to arrive in Shanghai today and will sail for Vladivostock via Nagasaki Friday afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at three o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Leomedon left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will sail for Kobe and Yokohama this afternoon at four o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the M.M. Jetty at two o'clock.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whanpoo with passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2 p.m.

Friday, March 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Tuesday, March 18, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

BENJAMIN AND POTT SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$710
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 127½ B.
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$225 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$175 B.
Hongkong Fire	$355
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$160
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	162/6
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 25½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$160 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 128½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 23 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 91½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$116 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 79
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 215 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 146 B.
Oriental	Tls. 70
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 167½ B.
Kungyik	Tls. 17 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9.20 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$118 B.
Green Island	$8.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 23½ NCI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$8.10 B.
Weeks	$12½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.60 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12 B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 4½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 21
Xiangbo	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 72 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

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Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 6 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 13

Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Mar. 14

For U.S. Canada and Europe:

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 15

For Vladivostok etc.,

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....Mar. 14

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Mar. 14

Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Mar. 16

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

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Sailings For Vancouver

S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" .. APRIL 15

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S.S. "TANCRED" ..... MARCH 30

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For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

AT THE APOLLO

Thursday, March 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th

THE DOLLY SISTERS in "THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

THE DOLLY SISTERS

ROSIKA — YANCSI

THE BELLES OF BROADWAY

IN A FIVE PART SCREEN CLASSIC

"THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

The Dolly Sisters, the stars of Metro's romantic fantasy "The Million Dollar Dollies," find themselves in the Oriental hall of a Hindu Palace, which looks as if it had been spirited into existence by the magic of a genie from the Arabian Nights. Having agreed to a most peculiar proposition, the Dancing Dollies face unusual adventures from the first moment they set foot in this scene of splendor until their rescue by their sweethearts, when they are whisked via motor car to a little brick church.

DOLLY SISTERS ARE BORN DANCERS

Rhythm and poetry of motion are purely instinctive with the famous Dolly Sisters who present six dance divertisements in Metro's romantic fantasy "The Million Dollar Dollies." These charming girls dance with natural simplicity, yet with the very acme of perfection in movement.

FIVE ACTS OF ROMANCE AND BEAUTY

THE DOLLY SISTERS in "THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

CIRCLE, $1.50; STALLS, $1.00; PIT, 70 cts.

Booking at Robinson's

LICHNOWSKY PLEA FOR A JUST PEACE

German Diplomat Expresses His Faith In Wilson And British Statesmen

ANXIOUS ABOUT FRONTIERS

But Believes Germany's Rights Will Be Respected, 'Especially In The East'

Berlin, January 21, (Associated Press).—Prince Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador of Great Britain, today gave the following statement to The Associated Press:

"A peace of right and justice, provided it is not merely to be a phrase behind which a peace of violence conceals itself as a Pax Britannica, can only be such a peace neither enslaves nor mutilates the conquered and which leaves him the possibility of recuperating, of paying his debts and of entering with complete confidence into the peaceful competition of a Society of Nations. A League of Nations which has its roots only in statutes and is not in the hearts of people is worthless.

"Just as the conquerors hundreds of years ago treated France forbearingly and left in its possession its old borders, including even German Alsace, which had earlier been taken away from us just as forcibly as we later took it back, so I believe there will be left to us, especially in the East, our borders which are indispensable for us politically and economically.

"Not only ethnography, but also geography, should be taken into consideration in establishing borders. The Poles and Czechs have no more right to our mixed-language territories, which owe their prosperity alone to German organisation and to the German market, than we have to all the German territories outside the empire, including the German parts of Alsace-Lorraine.

"Hence a peace of justice would be only such a one as neither boycotts us nor lays upon us intolerable financial burdens which would make us dependents for all time, nor one which creates untenable borders and robs us of lands which we require geographically and economically.

"Mr. Wilson and the British statesmen have announced their war aims to be the abolishing of autocracy and militarism and making good the harm the war has done to Belgium and France. I expect confidently that they will now demonstrate the uprightness of their intentions and that they will not create the impression that a war psychosis now rules them, just as it ruled with us during the war."

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

AT THE APOLLO TONIGHT

WHOOPEE!

His old man threw him out of doors because he was wild, so he went to work and won a mighty pretty girl and cleaned up a gang of bad men, just to prove he had the right stuff in him. That's

BRYANT WASHBURN
BRYANT WASHBURN

IN THE PATHE PLAY

"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"
"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"

A delightful play that simply adds more proof to the old adage "You can't keep a good man down."

LOTS OF ACTION :: LOTS OF PEP

Pathe's British Gazette — Sponge Fishing in Australia

PLUMP AND RUMP

IN

"SPAGETTI"

Another of the new Vim Comedies Films. Full of new and original funny stunts.

Thursday next, March 13th

THE MILLION-DOLLAR DOLLY SISTERS

IN — *THE STARS OF BROADWAY* — IN

A GREAT FIVE PARTS "SCREEN CLASSIC"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

For a short season only.
Opening March 18

The Banvard

American Musical Comedy Co. of 17 players, including the

AMERICAN BEAUTY CHORUS

on

March 18 and 19 in **"Love Elixir"**

March 20 and 21 in **"Hello, Hawaii!"**

March 22 and 23 in **"Oh, Papa!"**

March 24 and 25 in **"The Bell Bay"**

Price: $3, $2 and $1

BOOKING OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

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SHOWING

At the VICTORIA THEATRE

On March 12th

ONE NIGHT ONLY

"The Valentine Girl"

Five Parts

On Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

"Tarzan of the Apes"

In Eight Wonderful Reels

Commencing Saturday, 15th

DUSTIN FARNUM

in

"Cameo Kirby"

POPULAR PRICES

Business Conditions In The U.S.

The Anglo and London Paris National Bank issues the following statement of business and financial conditions:

San Francisco, Cal., February 1.—While there is a general conviction that reductions in prices and wages will be gradual and not of themselves likely to cause trouble, there remain several elements of uncertainty which impair confidence in planning for the future. The effects of inflation, of embargoes, of great surpluses and great deficits, of high taxation and dislocation of man power are world wide. Until transportation facilities have been created adequate to equalise distribution, and financial arrangements have been perfected for restoring international exchanges to a normal condition, greater caution in production and in finance will continue. There must be a general reorganisation of the international credit structure. For example, if the French or Belgian farmer has a ten-year credit to offer in payment for the rehabilitation of his devastated land, the labor which in some distant country will be occupied in providing what he needs, must be paid in cash every week. Before the world's work can fully be resumed, methods must be devised and put into execution for the extension of credits greatly exceeding those permissible in commercial banking.

Considering only our own country, there is a disturbing uncertainty as to the attitude of the national government towards private business. American business men may now lawfully combine to fix prices on goods for export, but they are warned that prompt prosecution will follow any attempt to combine for domestic trade. It is not even stated that the Department of Justice will relax its efforts to break up corporations claimed to be strong enough to restrain trade even where there is no evidence of such restraint. It was recognised that commandeering the railroad was a war necessity because only by violation of existing law could the railroads themselves do what was required. With rapidly increasing costs of operation and extremely slow increase in authorised rates, the unaided credit of the roads could not attract the money for essential capital expenditures. But the retention of these properties is no longer a war necessity. The permanent nationalisation of railroads and other public utilities has never been an issue at an election. No one can see how without open violation of constitutional rights and usurpation of powers never conferred, the Federal Government can retain the railroads or telegraph companies for a day after the conclusion of peace without the consent of the owners or condemnation and compensation. The proposal to do so has an unpleasant effect on many minds. And all, of course, understand that while the telegraph, the telephone and the cable properties were commandeered under the war power, their control by Government had no effect on the progress of the war. It is also to be said that while there is a general wish to extend the supervisory powers of the Federal Government, and perhaps make them exclusive in respect to capital issue and expenditures, actual Government operation of railroads has not been found satisfactory to the majority of shippers or travelers. They miss the service that results from competition.

Another consideration that investors and operators cannot ignore is the uncertainty as to how far the destructive radicals will be able to influence organised labor. It is not believed that they will be able to do so to any great extent and yet some statements of labor leaders have had a dictatorial tone calculated to provoke disagreement when the interests of all demand co-operation. Nobody desires that anyone's wages be reduced. Consumers are generally reconciled to paying more for many things than they have been accustomed to pay in order that those who produce may live better. And if the consumers will buy, capital will provide money to employ workers to produce. In the great basic industries, the low cost establishments generally announce an intention to maintain the wages on the war scale, with some slight adjustments affecting but few. The sympathy of the consuming public is mainly with the lowest paid operatives. But our equipment for production, including man power, is probably much in excess of the ability of any of the markets immediately in sight to consume. If it should be found necessary to reduce prices to stimulate consumption, the low cost establishments could do it without reducing wages, while the high cost establishments might one after another have to shut down and throw their employes out of work. The problem is to pay the highest wages at which all who need employment can have it. To accomplish this demands the earnest thought and hearty and friendly co-operation of capital and labor. Responsible capital is ready. The rank and file of industrial workers are ready. The uncertainty is as to the influence of the apostles of hate and destruction.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
China	Feb.	10
Tecumseh	Feb.	12
Tenyo Maru	Feb.	19
Colombia	Mar.	1
Stanley Dollar	Mar.	7
Shinyo Maru	Mar.	8
For Tacoma		
Grayson	Feb.	15
Africa Maru	Mar.	6
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar	Feb.	7
Harold Dollar	Feb.	26
For New York Via Panama		
Bloemfontein	Mar.	9
For London, etc.		
Glenavy	Feb.	17
Mishima Maru	Feb.	17
Teiresias	Feb.	19
Kitano Maru	Mar.	3
Celebes Maru	Mar.	6
Hyson	Mar.	7
Glenaffer	Mar.	9
For Liverpool		
Sado Maru	Feb.	18
Agamemnon	Feb.	19
For Port Said		
Kwazan Maru	Feb.	17
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Mar.	11
For Saigon		
City of St. Helens	Mar.	8

Amusements

LYCEUM THEATRE

CHARLES HOWITT

and

A. PHILLIPS Co.

RETURN VISIT FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Friday, March 14th
J. W. Locke's Brilliant Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUS

Saturday, 15th
By Special Request the Great War Play
SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE

Monday, 17th
The Great Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE

Tuesday, 18th
The Screaming Farce
THE GLAD EYE

Wednesday, 19th
The Thrilling American Detective Drama
WITHIN THE LAW

Thursday, 20th
Martin Harvey's Great Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE TREASHAMS

Friday, 21st
The Screaming London Farce
YE GODS!

Saturday, 22nd
Haddon Chambers' Charming Play
PASSERS BY

Prices as usual
Booking at Moutrie's

21494

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On March 12th and 13th

is to be seen the beautiful

Fannie Ward

the popular screen artiste

in

"WINNING OF SALLY TEMPLE"

A Five-Part Paramount Picture

AND

OTHER NEW FILMS

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Tonight. Tonight

THE SERIAL-SUPREME

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

13th, 14th and 15th Episodes.

6 Parts

These six parts are full of thrills, surprises and encounters with the "Hooded Terror" by Pearl White and Antonio Moreno.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

MASON & CO.

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No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures every one that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund
No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21301